UNIT FIVE

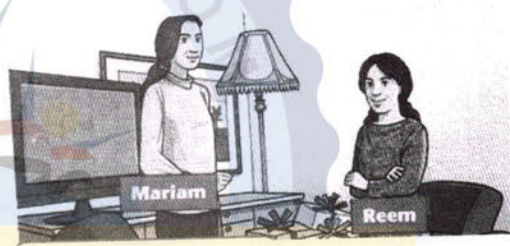
Descrobing people وصف الاشخاص

المطلوب - حفظ معاني واملاء الصفات









My mother's tall and slim رشيق
My aunt's shorter أقصر .

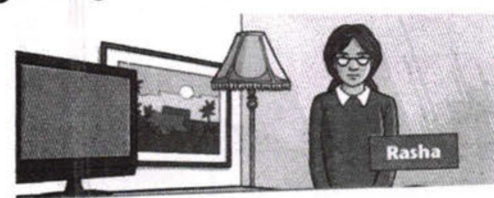
الرجل الاصلع اسمر البشرة
The bald, dark-complexioned man is my uncle. My father's the one with the wavy مموج , black hair. شعر اسود





The one on the left يسار with the round face وجه مدور is my cousin Basma. She's very bright متميزة and she's been getting really good marks.

Amal looks very smart ذكي، انيق , doesn't she? She's always well-dressed ملابسها مرتبه / انيق . And She's lively حيوية نشيطة and fun to be around.





Rasha's very sensible مدرك and never does anything foolish أحمق . She's also very reliable موثوق به . When she says she's going to do something, she always does it

ذاهل ، كثير النسيان
Sometimes I'm a bit forgetful.

- shorter أقصر	- complexioned بشرة	- digital camera كاميرا دجيتال
- black hair. شعر اسود	- wavy مموج	- slim رشيق
ملابسها مرتبه / انيق	- bald اصلع	- overweight سمين
- well-dressed	- smart ذكي ، انيق	- bright متميزة
- left يسار	- lively حيوية نشيطة	- sensible مدرك
- round face وجه مدور	- twin ثنائي / توءم	- reliable موثوق به
	- foolish أحمق	- forgetful ذاهل / كثير النسيان

(B) **Copy the chart into your vocabulary notebook, then write the words from the box in the correct columns. Write more words you know in each column.** اكتب الكلمات التالية في العمود الملائم

الكلمات / حفظ ـ املاء

overweight سمين *smart* انيق *wavy* مموج *lively* حيوي *sensible* عاقل / مدرك *reliable* موثوق به *slim* رشيق *forgetful* كثير النسيان

Appearance المظهر الخارجي	Character الشخصية
dark-complexioned اسمر	Bright ذكي / متفوق
Wavy مموج	Lively حيوي
Slim رشيق	Sensible مدرك / عاقل
Overweight سمين	Reliable موثوق به
Smart انيق	Forgetful كثير النسيان

(C) **Read and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).** للاطلاع

1- = T 2- = F 3- = F 4- = T
5- = F 6- = T 7- = T 8- = T

(D) **Read the example from the dialogue, then complete the sentences with the *present perfect simple* of the correct verb.**

املا الفراغات التالية مستخدما زمن المضارع التام البسيط

مهم جدا

study put ~~take~~ use decide forget

تذكر / المضارع التام البسيط

I , they , we , you + have + P.P
We , she , it + Has + P.P

ظروف الزمان تكون غالبا
- ever - never - just
- yet - already

Example:

- *Have you taken any pictures yet ?*

1- *I have not studied for my geography exam yet .*
2- *Have you ever used a digital camera ?*
3- *My cousin has already decided that she is going to study chemistry at university*
4- *My sister has never forgotten my birthday.*
5- *I have already put the pictures on my computer.*

(E) Read the example from the dialogue, then complete the sentences with the present perfect continuous of the correct verb.

Plan study try take visit shop

تذكر / المضارع التام المستمر

I , they , we , you	+	have	+	been	+	ing
We , she , it	+	has	+	been	+	ing

ظروف الزمان تكون غالبا
– since – for

مهم جدا

Example:

- *She has been studying physics at university for a year.*

1- *We have been planning the party for a week.*
2- *I have been shopping all morning and I'm very tired.*
3- *Have you been trying to call me? I think my mobile phone is broken.*
4- *He has been taking summer classes and hasn't had time to go to the beach.*
5- *Since I arrived in Rome, I have been visiting two museums a day.*

Unit Five Lesson Two P.49

Would you like to go to the cinema?

هل تذهب الى السينما

لاحظ ما يلي / بالتاكيد استخدام ظروف تمنح الصفة قوة ومبالغة. مثل

– Very (جدا)	– Extremely (الى ابعد حد)	– Absolutely (تماما)	Incredibly (لا يصدق)

Future Continuous Grammar and Functions Reference

المستقبل المستمر

- **Make the future continuous with will / won't be + present participle.**
- **Use the future continuous to talk about:**
  - *Something that will be happening at a specified time in the future.*
  - *An activity in the future that is already panned.*

Invitations : الدعوات

الدعوة / هو ان تدعو شخص لمكان ما ، مستخدما الاسلوب التالي :

Would you like to + فعل مجرد + ... + ?

Example: – *Invite your friend to the cinema.*
– ***Would you like to go to the cinema ?***

لاحظ (response) / الردود على الدعوة وتكون اما موافقة **(Yes, I'd love to)**
أو رفض **(I'm afraid I can't)**

Offers : العروض

العروض / هو ان تعرض شيء أو خدمة (فعل) لشخص ما مستخدما الاساليب التالية :

***I will* + فعل مجرد + ...**
***Shall I* + فعل مجرد + ... ?**

قد يكون الرد موافقة – **Yes, Please**
أو رفض – **No , thanks**

Shall I help you?

يكون العرض وعد **(promise)**

اذا جاء كما يلي

***I will / I'll* + فعل مجرد + ...**
***I will not* + فعل مجرد + ...**

Example:
– *We won't forget to pick you up.* **(promise)**
– ***I will do it tomorrow. (promise)***

لاحظ / (offer) دائما مثبت **(promise)** مثبت / أو منفي

الرد المناسب مع الوعود قد يكون /

Example: – *Thanks a lot .* شكرا

Lesson 2 Activity Book P.74

B **Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.** مهم

وصل الجمل التالية

1- It's hot. Shall I
2- We're going swimming. Would you like
3- You look thirsty. I'll
4- It's time to eat. Shall I
5- I know this is your first time in Baghdad. Would you like
6- I don't have time to help you with your homework now. I'll

a) to see the city?
b) do it when I get home.
c) to come with us?
d) get you something cold to drink.
e) open a window?
f) make us some sandwiches?

1– e 2– c 3– d 4– f 5– a 6– b

C **Unscramble the sentences to make an invitation, offer or promise for each situation. Add a question mark if necessary.** رتب الكلمات التالية لكتابة جملة دعوة / عروض / وعد مهم

1- **Situation:** You want to invite your friend to your house for dinner.
You say: dinner Would my house you to for to come like
Would you like to come to my house for dinner ?

2- **Situation:** Your friend says he/she is thirsty. عطشان
You say: juice of you I glass a get Shall
Shall get you a glass of juice.

3- **Situation:** Your friend is carrying a lot of heavy bags.
You say: help will I those you carry
I will help you carry those.

4- **Situation:** Your friend promises to write to you during the holidays.
You say: a from you will send Egypt I postcard
I will send you a postcard from Egypt.

(D) Match the sentences in Exercise C with a reply.

ضع الردود الملائمة للجمل في التمرين (C)

a) *Thanks a lot.* 3 b) *I'm afraid I can't.* 1

c) *Don't forget!* 4 d) *Yes, I'd love one.* 2

Lesson 3 Activity Book P.75

(A) Listen to the conversation again and tick the expressions you hear. استمع للمحادثة واشر التعابير المناسبة

Slim	Bright	Overweight	Forgetful	bald
Smart	Lively	Dark-complexioned	tall	



He is overweight سمين bald اصلع and bright متفوق



He is smart انيق , dark-complexioned اسمر and lively حيوي



She is tall, slim رشيقة and forgetful كثيرة النسيان

(B) Read the diary entry. Then mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). (F) أو (T) اقرا مايلي ثم اشر الجمل بـ

DEAR DIARY, A NEW FRIEND

I met someone really nice yesterday. Her name is Nora. I met her at my cousin Hamid's birthday party. Hamid is only three, so my aunt asked me to come and help watch the children . It was absolutely exhausting! There were 20 children there and there and it was extremely noise. Nora was there with her little brother, but she didn't seem to mind the noise at all. She was incredibly patient. While the children were playing, I had a chance to talk to her a little. I was a little nervous at first because she looked really smart and a bit serious, but after a few minutes I realized she is extremely lively and fun to talk to. She is also incredibly bright. She just my age, but she is already studying Chemistry at university. I hope we will become good friends.

Bye for now,
Fatin

لطيفة جدا – really nice اراقب الاطفال – watch the children مرهق جدا – absolutely exhausting فوضوي جدا – extremely noise	لا يبالي – didn't seem to mind صبور جدا – incredibly patient – Nervous عصبي – Serious جاد	ادرك – Realized حيوي جدا – extremely lively ذكي جدا – incredibly bright الكيمياء – Chemistry

1- *Fatin went to a birthday party.*  T

2- *The party was very quiet.*  F

3- *Nora was very well-dressed.*  T

4- *Nora is very shy.*  F

5- *Fatin is at University.* F

D **Complete the sentences with an adverb and adjective combination from your vocabulary notebook. 56 Then listen and check.**

1- *My sister is incredibly patient She spent three hours doing a puzzle.*
2- *You look really smart in your new suit.*
3- *My uncle told us absolutely fascinating stories about his travels in far-away countries.*
4- *This coin is extremely rare · There are only ten of them left in the world.*
5- *I think you'll like my friend, Ahmed. He's really nice .*
6- *I saw an incredibly funny film on TV last night. I laughed so hard I almost cried.*
7- *The music was loud and everyone was talking, so the party was extremely noisy.*
8- *He must be incredibly bright if he got top marks in all subjects.*

Write a description of someone you know. Use some of the words and phrases from your vocabulary notebook and other words you know.

سؤال الانشاء

اكتب وصف لشخص تعرفه

I'm going to describe يصف *my friend Ahmed. He is sixteen years old. He is a student in my school.*

Ahmed is tall with blond hair شعره اشقر *. He has got around face and a small nose. His eyes are black, but they are rather small. He looks like his brother both of them are tall and thin.*

Ahmed is very good at sport. He is the captain of the football team in our school. Ahmed is also good at all school subjects. He is a very clever person and everybody likes him. He has a very nice personality شخصيته *and he has a lot of friends.*

Bye for now,
Fatin

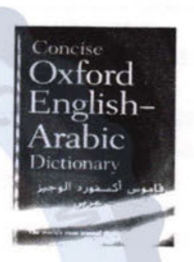
Unit Five Lesson Four P.50

A birthday present هدية عيد الميلاد

- **Match the pictures and the words. Which do you think are good birthday presents?** وصل الكلمات بالصور







Computer game	Mobile phone	Diary	Music CD	Bilingual dictionar	Man's shirt

Future Simple : المستقبل البسيط

المستقبل البسيط / يستخدم المستقبل البسيط حسب القاعدة التالية

? + فعل مجرد + Will (won't) + فاعل

اما عند الاستفهام /

? .... فعل مجرد + فاعل + Will

وهو يستخدم

اما للتعبير عن وجهة نظرك (I think)

أي رأيك عن شيء يحدث في المستقبل أو ترغب (hope) بحدوثه

Example: – I think he will like it. – I hope he will win.

أو للتعبير عن قرار مفاجئ (Sudden decision)

Example: – Oh , there isn't any milk! I will buy some tomorrow.

وكذلك يستخدم للوعود (To make a promise)

Example: – I'll buy you a mobile phone for your birthday.

(B) Complete the sentences with will or will not+ infinitive of the verb in brackets. اكمل مايلي — مهم جدا

1- I think Farah will pass (pass) her exam. She has been studying a lot.
2- Don't wait for us. We won't be (not be) back in time for dinner.
3- Will you help (you / help) me with my homework?
4- I think that was the doorbell. I will answer (answer) it.
5- I hope Dad will be (be) back in time for my birthday.
6- They will never forget (never / forget) this wonderful holiday.
7- I will have (have) a cup of tea, please.
8- The neighbours will complain (complain) if you leave your car there.

(D) Look back at Student's Book page 50. What adjectives are used to describe these things? Write them in the sentences.

اكتب الصفات الملائمة لوصف هذه الاشياء

1- *Yusef wants to buy a fantastic CD.*
2- *Yasmin thinks a diary is a terrible idea.*
3- *Yusef thinks it is amazing مندهش that Mustafa said the game was too easy.*
4- *Yusef says Mustafa will be thirlled يفرح جدا to get a mobile phone.*

(E) Write one sentence about something you think is amazing مندهش, one about something you think is terrible شنيع , and one about something you think is fantastic رائع . اكتب جملة عن اشياء وامنحها الصفات التالية

Example:

- *I think humming birds الطيور الطنانة are amazing because they can fly backwards.*
- *I think taking exams is terrible.*
- *I think going on a picnic is fantastic.*
- *I think the internet is amazing.*

Unit Five Lesson Five P.51

Planning a party الاعداد للحفلة





1- تحضير الطعام *order the food* E
2- تجهيز الكيك *have a cake made* B
3- طبع الدعوات *get the invitations printed* A
4- تنظيف المنزل *have the house cleaned* C
5- اختيار الزهور *Choose the flowers* D

Lesson 5 Activity Book P.79

(A) Complete the sentences with words from the box. للاطلاع

61 Then listen and check.

would you like to	will you	She'll	We'll	shall I	I'll

1- **Mother:** There's a lot to do. Do you think we'll have time to do it all?
Nabil: I'm sure we will.

2- **Mother:** Oh, dear! I forgot to arrange to have a cake made.
Nabil: That's OK. I'll do it. Then I can choose the style.

3- **Mother:** I hope we can get the camera fixed. I want to take a lot of pictures.
Nabil: shall I take it to the repair shop?
Mother: Yes, that would be nice of you.

4- **Mother:** Will you remember to order the food before the end of the week? It's very important.
Farah: I will. Don't worry.

5- **Mother:** We must get the invitations printed quickly.
Nabil: Farah has time. I'm sure she'll go to the printer's.

6- **Mother:** Would you like to come to the flower shop with me? It might be fun.
Farah: OK. I can help you choose the flowers.

(B) Look back at Exercise A and complete these sentences.

لاحظ الشرح التالي

1- Nabil arranged to have a cake made and get the camera fixed.
2- Farah arranged to get the invitations printed.

– للتعبير على ان شخص ما فعل شيء من اجلك أو وقع تاثيره عليك نستخدم هذه الصيغة

فاعل + (have أو get بنفس زمن الجملة الاصلية) + م.به + P.P

Example:

1– I'll ask ~~someone~~ to print the invitations
(I'll: زمن الجملة مستقبل ، print: V. ، the invitations: م . به)
– I'll have the invitations printed.

2– Someone cut my hair.
(الزمن الماضي) – I had / got my hair cut.
(had / got: ماضي ، my hair: م.به ، cut: P.P)

لاحظ فاعل الجملة هو مالك المفعول به

3– The painter painted our house.
أو
– We (had / got) our house painted.

4– Someone took Ahmed's picture.
– Ahmed had his picture taken.

Ⓒ Use get or have with these verbs to complete the sentences. اكمل الجمل التالية

مهم جدا

1- *I had my hair (cut) cut because it was too long.*
2- *We had the house (paint) painted because we didn't like the colour.*
3- *Ahmed had his picture (take) taken with a movie star.*

Unit Five Lesson Six P.52

القطعة دراسة للامتحان التحريري

A birthday present هدية عيد الميلاد



Weddings are different from country to country. They are also different from what they were in the past. In the past, weddings in many countries took place over several days.

Now few people have weddings like that. People often don't have the time or money to take days to get married. In the United Arab Emirates, some people even get married in group ceremonies where hundreds of people get married at once. We will look at some of the more traditional wedding customs.

A wedding is important to the bride and groom and also to both families. Because of this, traditional weddings have many ceremonies that include the couple's families and friends. In the Middle East and North Africa, the bride's hands and feet are often decorated with henna. This is to make her beautiful and also bring her luck. While this is happening, the girl's friends drink tea with her and listen to music. In Morocco, the groom's friends carry him, in a special chair, to the barber's for a haircut.

Weddings are a happy occasion for all the people in the family. Families celebrate with music, singing and dancing. At a Bedouin ceremony, men dance traditional dances with swords and whips. Food is also an important part of the celebration. The parents of the bride and groom invite friends and relatives for big meals. In Morocco, the bride's mother-in-law welcomes her to her new home with milk and dates.

Many customs include special wedding clothes. Bedouin women wear clothes made of colourful fabrics. In Iraq, the bride wears white to symbolize purity.

– weddings زفاف	– families عوائل	– whips السياط
– different مختلف	الشرق الاوسط	– food الطعام
– took place يحدث	– middle east	– important مهم
– few قليل	– decorated تزين	– invite يدعو
– get married متزوج	– henna الحناء	– relatives الاقارب
– ceremonies مراسيم	– bring يجلب	– meals وجبات
– traditional تقليدي	– barber's الحلاق	– welcomes يرحب
– customs عادات / اعراف	– occasion مناسبة	– dates التمر
– bride العروس	– all كل	– wear يرتدي
– groom العريس	– celebrate يحتفل	– fabrics اقمشة
– include تشمل	– Bedouin البدوي	– symbolize يرمز
– both كلاهما	– swords السيوف	– purity النقاء

Lesson 6 Activity Book P.81

مهم جدا / للامتحان التحريري

(A) Match the words in the box to their definitions.

وصل الكلمات التالية بتعاريفها

مراسيم ceremony	زفاف wedding	العروس bride	العريس groom	ام العريس mother-in-law	الحناء henna

1- *a formal event to celebrate a special occasion* (رسمي حدث يحتفل مناسبة خاصة) ceremony مراسيم
2- *the man who is getting married* groom العريس
3- *the mother of the person you marry* ام الزوج mother-in-law ام العريس
4- *the celebration when people get married* (احتفال الزفاف) wedding الزفاف
5- *a plant that is used to decorate the skin or colour the hair* (نبتة تزين الجلد صبغ الشعر) henna الحناء
6- *the woman who is getting married* العروس bride العروس

(B) Answer these questions using information from the text. اجب عن ما يلي

مهم جدا / للامتحان التحريري

1- *In which country do people get married in group ceremonies?* في أي بلد تتزوج الناس (عرس جماعي)
In the UAE في الامارات

2- *What are the bride's hands and feet often decorated with?* بماذا تزين ايدي واقدام العروس
Henna الحناء

في المغرب اين يذهب أصدقاء العريس قبل الزفاف ؟

3- *In Morocco, where do the groom's friends take him before the wedding?*
They take him to the barber's الحلاق

ماذا يفعل الرجال في مراسيم الاعراس البدوية ؟

4- *What do men do in a traditional Bedouin ceremony?*
They dance with swords السيوف *and whips* السياط

ماذا يرمز ثوب العروس الأبيض في العراق

5- *What does a white dress symbolize in Iraq?*
It symbolizes purity النقاء

Determiners few , some , both , all

Determines tell you more about the noun.

- *Now few people have weddings like that.*
- *Some people get married in group ceremonies.*
- *A wedding is important to the bride and groom and also both families.*
- *Weddings are a time of joyful celebration for all the people.*

هذه الكلمات التالية / توضح الاسم الذي يتبعها وتكون كما يلي :

1- [all] ← وتعني الكل.

مثال – *All students in my school study English.*

2- [few] ← وتعني القليل من. وتاتي فقط مع المعدود من الاسماء.

مثال – *Few students at my school study French.*

3- [some] ← وتعني بعض. وتاتي مع المعدود وغير المعدود من الاسماء.

مثال – *Some mobiles are expensive.*

4- [both] ← وتعني كلاهما. تستخدم للحديث عن اثنين

مثال – *Both mobiles in the shop are expensive.*

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية

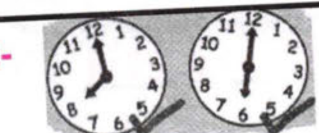
1- (some - both - few) my parents الدين are teachers.
2- (some - both) people get married in group ceremonies .
3- Weddings are a time of joyful celebration for (few - both - all) people.

D Complete these sentences with the correct word from the box.

some	few	either	both	more	all

1- 

Both cars are new. Which one shall I buy?

2- 
We can go to the cinema either at six o'clock or at eight.

3- 

I'd like some cakes, please. No, actually, I'd like them all .

(E) Write a paragraph about wedding customs in Iraq. Write between 75 and 100 words.

انشاء / مهم
للامتحان التحريري

اكتب انشاء عن تقاليد / عادات الزفاف في العراق

In Iraq wedding customs are very special خاصة *. The wedding* زفاف *is important* مهم *to the bride* عروس *and groom* عريس *and also to both families.*

In Iraq before the wedding day يوم الزفاف *the family of the bride makes a special party* حفلة خاصة *which is called (AL-Henna)*ليلة الحناء *. The bride's hands and feet are decorated* تزين *with henna. Women wear* ترتدي *colouful clothes* ملابس ملونة*, they sing* يغني *and dance* يرقص *with the bride (the same thing happens at the grooms house).*

At the wedding day. The bride goes to the hairdresser مصفف الشعر *with her relatives* الاقرباء*. She wears the white dress and makes her hair* شعرها*.*

In the afternoon the groom comes to the bride's house with a lot of cars and a band فرقة موسيقية *(AL-Zeffa). They take the brie and they sing and dance all the way.*

Unit Five Lesson Seven P.52

للاطلاع

Welcome Home Week

- *really* حقا
- *looking forward* متطلعا
- *term* الفصل الدراسي
- *going back home* يرجع للبيت
- *abroad* الخارج
- *special events* مناسبات خاصة
- *concerts* موسيقى / سنفونية
- *sports competitions* مسابقات رياضية



للاطلاع

Lesson 7 Activity Book P.83

(A) Listen to a conversation and complete the notes about Sean's family. Then read the conversation on Student's Book page 53 and check your answers. استمع للمحادثة واكمل الجدول التالي

	Where they live	Their job	Length of stay	What they will be doing
Uncle Patrick	The Gulf	Oil worker	One month	Playing in concerts
Cousin Niall	Africa	Aid worker	Two month	Playing Gaelic football
Aunt Mary	USA	History teacher	A few days	Giving a talk
Cousin Maeve	USA		A few days	Irish dancing competition

(B) Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences. وصل الجمل التالية

مهم

1- I have a test tomorrow, So I'll be
2- Sean and Niall will be
3- Will you be
4- He is going to university Another town, so he won't be
5- I have lots of visitors tomorrow, so I'll be

a) cooking all day.
b) living at home next year
c) studying all night
d) going to the concert?
e) playing football together.

1- c 2- e 3- d 4- b 5- a

(C) Complete the sentence with the future continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

My grandparents ① will be having (have) a big party next week in their house in London. My parents ② will be flying (fly) to London tomorrow to help them prepare for it and we ③ will be joining (join) them there later. I'm very excited because I ④ will be seeing (see) cousins I haven't seen in years. We ⑤ won't be coming (not / come) home right after the party. We ⑥ will be staying (stay) in London for another week.

المستقبل المستمر / يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مستمر بالحدوث في وقت محدد في المستقبل. ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية

فاعل + Will (won't) + be + (V. + ing)

Example: 1- At six O'clock, I will be eating dinner.
2- A lot of people will be coming to Erbil next week.

يستخدم ايضا للتعبير عن شيء خطط له بالمستقبل مع التاكيد على استمرارية حدوث الفعل في المستقبل

Example: 1- My friend, Sally will be visiting us in May.
2- I'll be going to my uncle's house this Summer.

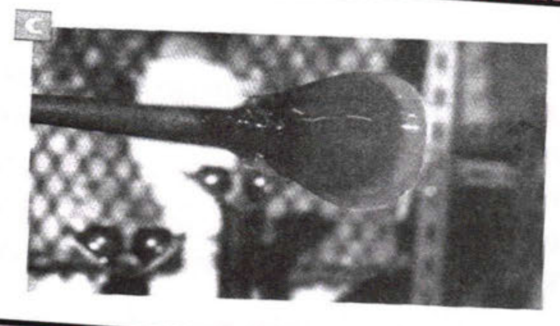
Unit Five Lesson Eight P.54

Glass-blowing - a family business

نفخ الزجاج (حرفة صناعة الزجاج) للاطلاع




– gorgeous رائع / بهيج	– vases مزهرية (فازة)
– popular crafts الحرف الشعبية	– jewellery اكسسوارات
– embroidery زخرفة	– craftsmen الحرفيين
– copper-engraving نقش النحاس	– invented اخترع
– glass-blowing نفخ الزجاج	– family businesses اعمال عائلية
– workshop ورشة	– skills مهارات
– bowls وعاء (سلطانية)	




– glass-blowing نفخ الزجاج	– Generations عبر الاجيال	– Ovens الافران
– ancient craft حرفة قديمة	Siblings اشقاء	– special tools الات خاصة
– Shape شكل	– Unfortunately سوء الحظ	– Pliers كماشات
– Glass الزجاج	– Practice تدريب	– most important اهم
– Pipe انبوب	– Exhausting مرهق	– Tool الة – rod قضيب

Lesson 8 Activity Book P.84

مهم جدا

(A) Answer these questions about the text on Student's Book page 54.

أجب عن الاسئلة التالية

1- *What are some popular Lebanese crafts?* ما هي بعض الحرف الشعبية في لبنان ؟
Embroidery زخرفة *, cooper - engraving* النقش على النحاس *and glass - blowing* نفخ الزجاج .

2- *Where was glass-blowing invented and when?* اين اخترعت حرفة نفخ الزجاج ومتى ؟
In Syria , over 2,100 years ago.

3- *How was the glass that was used before then different?* كيف كان الزجاج ؟
It was thicker

4- *How long has glass been known in the Middle East?* منذ متى عرف الزجاج في الشرق الاوسط
Over 4,000 years.

5- *Why is this technique important?* لماذا هذا العمل مهم ؟
Because craftsman could make finer and more beautiful glass objects.

6- *How do the Lebanese glass-blowers learn the skill?* كيف يتعلم الصنعة ؟
From their fathers.

7- *Is glass-blowing done in large factories?* هل هذه الحرفة تكون في مصانع كبيرة ؟
No , in small family business .

لماذا على من يعمل بهذه الحرفة ان يعمل عمل اخر ؟

8- *Why do many glass-blowers have to do other jobs?*
Because it is difficult to make enough money from glass - blowing.

(B) 64 Listen to the interview with Hadi again and answer these questions. Write short answers. استمع للمحادثة واجب عن ما يلي

مهم جدا

1- *Is glass-blowing easy?* - No , it's obit difficult
2- *Why is it tiring* متعب *?* - Because of the heat
3- *Who does Hadi work with?* - His father , uncle and two brothers
4- *Is his son a glass-blower?* - No , not yet.
5- *Is glass-blowing well-paid?* - No, (his brother wanted on better - paid job)



Write strong adjectives with these meanings. Then use each one in a sentence that shows its meaning. اكتب صفات مرادفة لمايلي ثم مثل بجمل

مهم جدا / حفظ / املاء

1- very good = Fantastic رائع
The music tonight is fantastic.

2- very tiring = Exhausting مرهق
My job is exhausting.

3- very bad = Terrible شنيع
The accident was terrible.

4- very happy = Thrilled مثير
Everybody was thrilled by the end of the film.

5- very surprising = Amazing مدهش
This building is amazing.

6- very beautiful = Gorgeous مذهل / جميل
The bazaar is full of gorgeous objects.

Unit Five Lesson Nine P.54

Special events مناسبات خاصة

② بطاقة عيد راس السنة New year card	③ دعوة عيد ميلاد Birthday invitation
① دعوة عيد ميلاد Birth announcement	④ دعوة عيد ميلاد Wedding invitation

Verb + to + infinitive

- They refuse to tell me what they are.
- I've offered to baby - sit whenever they want.

لاحظ ما يلي / بعض الافعال يتبعها (مصدر + to) ومن الافعال الشائعة التي يتبعها (to) هي

يرفض	يوافق	يعرض	يريد	يقرر	يعد	يتعلم	يتذكر	ينسى
refuse	agree	offer	want	decide	promise	learn	remember	forget

لاحظ الامثلة التالية /

1- Dad refused to tell me what my present was.
2- Did you offer to pick him up at the station?
3- Mum agreed to drive to the mall.
4- I remember to send the invitations.
5- Suha and Ali want to get married in the spring.

Lesson 9 Activity Book P.84

للاطلاع

(A) Answer these questions about the e-mail on Student's Book page 56. Use your own words where possible. أجب عن الاسئلة التالية

1- What is Helen's news?
She is going to have a little cousin.

2- Why did her aunt refuse to tell her the possible names for the baby?
Because there was an argument about her name when she was born.

3- What names does Helen like?
She likes Alan and Aida.

4- What do the names mean?
Alan means good looking (handsome). Aida means very happy.

5- What did Helen offer to do?
She offered to look after the baby when it is born.


مهم

(B) Complete the sentences with the correct endings.

(d) = 1 When I met him at the station, I offered to help him carry his suitcases.
(a) = 2 She refused to work late because she had to pick up her children.
(h) = 3 There was a lot to do, so we agreed to help Mum prepare the party.
(g) = 4 For my brother's birthday, I decided to buy him a music CD.
(e) = 5 She's very reliable. If she promises to do something, she always does it.
(b)= 6 I'm going to England to learn to speak English.
(c) = 7 If you go to the cinema, you mustn't forget to turn off your mobile.
(f)= 8 I haven't seen him for a long time, but I expect to see him at the wedding.

(C) Complete the sentences with the future continuous of the correct verb.

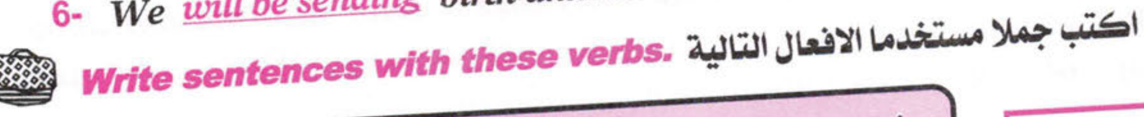
يزور	يرتدي	يصل	يطبع	متزوج	يرسل
visit	wear	arrive	print	get married	send

مهم

Example:
Next year I will be spending a lot of time at my aunt and uncle's house.

1- My cousin will be getting married in the spring. She wants a big wedding.
2- Farah's mother-in-law will be visiting her next week.
3- The bride will be wearing a colourful dress.
4- Ahmed's print shop will be printing the invitations.
5- The food we ordered will be arriving soon. I hope you're hungry.
6- We will be sending birth announcements next month.

Write sentences with these verbs. اكتب جملا مستخدما الافعال التالية



يعرض	يوافق	يعد	يقرر	ينسى
offer	agree	promise	decide	forget


مهم

تذكر / هذه الافعال يتبعها (مصدر + to)

1- She promised to help me.
2- Sorry, I forgot to send the letter.
3- She agreed to marry me.
4- She offered to buy me a bike.
5- She decided to travel by train.

Unit Five Lesson Ten P.57

القطعة دراسة للامتحان التحريري

A school trip رحلة مدرسية

- **Look at the photos. Have you been to these places and seen these things? Now read the text and find the words for the places and things in the photos.**



العراق تاريخ الانسانية

The history of Iraq is the history of all humanity.

A *Last week we went on a school trip to the National Museum of Iraq. It is a very nice building and you feel calm there. A lot of artefacts and relics were first collected in a government building in Baghdad in 1922. In 1966, the Iraqi government moved the collection into the new two -storey museum building in Al-Salihiya , in Al-Karkh in Baghdad . This building is the National Museum of Iraq.*

المتحف الوطني – National Museum – Artefacts تحف	– Relics اثار – Collected تجمع – Government الحكومة	– Building بناية – Collection مجموعة – Storey طابق

B *We arrived at the museum at ten o'clock. When we went inside, a museum guide gave us some worksheets with information about things in the museum and questions to answer. We divided into groups of four. I was with Mazin, Osama and Jalal.*

– inside مرشد المتحف – museum guide	اوراق عمل – Worksheets – Questions اسئلة	– Divided قسم – –

C We stayed first on the ground floor and went to the Assyrian and Babylonian galleries. We wanted to look at the Mesopotamian cuneiform texts , which date back to 1500 BC. We also looked at the Assyrian sculpture of the winged bull , Lamassu , with its five legs. Then we looked at the fine pieces of Assyrian jewellery that were found in the royal tombs at Namrud. My friend Mazin took brilliant photos in the Sumerian and Akkadian galleries. We also wandered in the ivory gallery , where we saw some furnishings decorated with ivory , gold and precious stones.

– Stayed يبقى	– royal tombs القبر الملكي
– ground floor الطابق الارضي	– Namrud نمرود
– Assyrian	– brilliant photos صور فوتوغرافية رائعة
– Babylonian galleries قاعة البابلي	– galleries قاعات
– Mesopotamian بلاد ما بين النهرين	– ivory gallery قاعة العاج
– cuneiform texts نصوص مسمارية	– Furnishings مفروشات
– Assyrian sculpture منحوتات اشورية	– Decorated مزين
– winged bull الثور المجنح	– Ivory عاج
– Lamassu تسمية تطلق على الثور المجنح	– Gold ذهب
– Jewellery مجوهرات	– precious stones احجار ثمينة

D Once we had visited all the galleries and answered all the questions on our worksheets, we went to the cafeteria on the ground floor. Then we went to the gift shop . I bought a postcard and Jalal bought a beautiful cup with a golden pattern on it.

E We had a fantastic time at the museum and we learned a lot about many civilizations in Iraq. I want to come again soon to study the beautiful jewellery because one day I want to be a jewellery designer.

متجر الهدايا	وقت رائع	حضارات كثيرة
gift shop	– fantastic time	– many Civilizations

Lesson 10 Activity Book P.88

(A) Look again at the text on Student's Book page 57. Answer the following comprehension questions. أجب عن الاسئلة التالية **مهم جدا**

متى وضعت اول تشكيلة في المتحف الوطني واين خزنت ؟
1- *When did the Museum get its first collection, and where was it stored?*
In 1922. It was stored in a government building in Baghdad.

في اي جانب من بغداد يقع المتحف الوطني ؟
2- *In which district is the National Museum of Iraq?*
In AL-Salihiya , in Al-Karkh.

3- *What is the name of the winged bull?* ما هو اسم الثور المجنح
Lamassu.

4- *Where was the Assyrian jewellery found?* اين وجدت المجوهرات الاشورية ؟
In the royal tombs at Namrud.

5- *Which floor is the cafeteria on?* في أي طابق توجد الكافتريا ؟
The ground floor. الطابق الارضي

6- *What did Jalal buy from the gift shop?* ماذا اشترى جلال من متجر الهدايا ؟
He bought a beautiful cup with golden pattern.

(B) Choose the correct word or phrase for each sentence.

1- *While* بينما / *Because I was eating breakfast, a bird flew through the kitchen window.*
2- *We had a very big lunch at my aunt's house. Because /* *As a result* لذلك *we all felt very full and fell asleep in front of the television!*
3- *Rachid arrived at my house first. As soon as /* *A little later* بعد قليل *Malek arrived with his cousin.*
4- *You must be very quick. While /* *As soon as* حالا *you see two cards the same, you must shout "Snap!"*
5- *They all took photos of the castle. As a result /* *After that* بعد ذلك *they got back in the bus.*
6- *I'm taking my drawing book to the museum* *because* بسبب */ when I want to copy the patterns on the tiles.*
7- *We all stopped talking as a result /* *when* عندما *the teacher came into the classroom.*
8- *Once* مرة */ After that the sun had gone down, we went for a walk by the sea.*

Revision (تمارين مهمة جدا للامتحانات) المراجعة

(A) Complete the sentences with adjectives from the box.
Write sentences with those you don't use. Your sentences should show the meanings of the adjectives.

حيوي	كثير النسيان	شاطر	سمين	انيق	اصلع	رشيق	اسمر
lively	forgetful	bright	overweight	smart	bald	slim	dark-complexioned

1- He shouldn't eat so many sweets. He's a bit overweight.
2- My sister's very bright . She always gets good marks.
3- You look very smart in those clothes.
4- My uncle has no hair , he's bald .
5- He's very dark-complexioned . He looks as if he's been out in the sun.
6- My brother likes sport , he is very slim.
7- Sometimes , my mother is a bit forgetful.
8- My sister is hard - working and lively.

(B) Choose an adverb from the box to make the adjectives stronger. Use each only once. مهم جدا

بشكل سيء	حقا	بشكل لا يصدق	بالتاكيد
extremely	really	incredibly	absolutely

1- The comedy was incredibly funny.
2- The music was too loud and there were too many people. It was extremely noisy.
3- The new student is really nice. I hope you meet him soon.
4- The class was absolutely fascinating. I really learned a lot.

Now write two sentences (similar to those above).

5- This picture is really beautiful .
6- The story is extremely sad.

(C) Write the sentences again so that they mean the same. Use strong adjectives to replace the phrases in bold.

1- I was thrilled with my present.
2- The bride was wearing a very gorgeous dress.
3- That film was fantastic.
4- The food in this restaurant is terrible.
5- The craftsmen make amazing shapes with their tools.
6- We cooked all day for the wedding. It was exhausting.

حفظ ـ املاء

Very happy = thrilled مثير للفرح
Very beautiful = gorgeous جميل
Very good = fantastic رائع
Very bad = terrible شنيع
Very surprising = amazing مدهش
Very tiring = exhausting متعب

Test Activity Book P.90

(A) Complete the sentences with the correct forms.

مهم جدا

1- Shall I get you a glass of water?
a) Will I get b) Do I get c) Shall I get
2- He won't like that film because he doesn't like comedies.
a) shall like b) won't like c) likes
3- Nadia thinks she will go to England next year.
a) will go b) has gone c) goes
4- Would you like to come to the beach with us?
a) Would you like b) Shall you like c) Will you like

(B) Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.



يغسل	يرسل	ينظف	يقطع	يرسم	يثبت
wash	send	clean	cut	paint	fix

1- Noor had her hair cut yesterday.
2- Will you have the car washed? It's very dirty.
3- I think we should get the kitchen painted. This colour is terrible.
4- We must get the computer fixed. It's been broken for over a week.
5- Mother wants to have the house cleaned the house before the wedding party.
6- Rashid had flowers sent to his grandmother for her birthday.

(C) Choose the correct word in brackets to complete each sentence.



1- Few people know how to fix their own computers. (Few/Either)
2- You can take either train to London. (either/both)
3- Both parents must sign this form. (Both/ Few)
4- Some students have to write this essay again, but you don't. (All/Some)
5- The teacher gave us more homework to do during the holidays. (little, more)
6- All children should go to school and get a good education. (All/Either)

(D) Match the phrases and write the sentences in your notebook using the future continuous.

1- Sorry, I will not be coming to your party. I'll be busy.
2- Issam will not be this week because he is on holiday.
3- My grandmother will be staying with us for a month .
4- The painters will be painting the ceiling tomorrow .
5- The class will be studying rainforests next week.
6- Our team will be playing our tem in the tournament .

UNIT SIX

A healthy lunch غذاء صحي



– Nutritionist اخصائي تغذية	– Protein البروتينات
– Nutrition تغذية	– Muscles عضلات
– Guess يحزر	– Teenagers المراهقين
– Different مختلف	– diet نظام غذائي
– Grow ينمو	– Calories سعرات حرارية
– yoghurt اللبن	– slim رشيق
– Dairy البان	– Measurements مقياس
– Bones عظام	– Energy value قيمة الطاقة

A nutritionist أخصائي التغذية : is an expert خبير on what people need to eat to be healthy. هو خبير بالتغذية الصحية

Lesson 1 Activity Book P.92

مهم جدا للامتحان

(A) Complete the definitions with the words in the box.

سعرات حرارية calories	منتجات الالبان dairy products	الكالسيوم calcium	بروتينات protein	فيتامينات vitamins	نظام غذائي diet

1- Vitamins are things your body needs to be healthy. Many are named after a letter of the alphabet.
2- Calcium is needed for healthy teeth and bones.
3- Dairy products are foods made from milk.
4- Food with a lot of calories can make people fat.
5- Protein is needed to build strong muscles.
6- Diet means the food people regularly eat.

(B) 66 Listen again and answer the questions. للاطلاع

استمع للكاسيت ثم اجب عن الاسئلة التالية

1- *What is a good thing to drink all day?* – *Water or fruit juice* الماء والعصير
2- *What do chemicals add to soft drinks?* – *colour* الالوان
3- *What do crisps have a lot of?* – *fat* الدهون
4- *What can make you overweight?* – *too many sweet desserts* الحلويات

(C) Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box مهم

تذكر / (1) للمعدود الجمع نستخدم : fewer , both : (للمثنى) many , too many , a few
(2) اما مع غير المعدود نستخدم : much , too much , a little
(3) وهناك كلمات تستخدم مع المعدود وغير المعدود مثل .... , A lot of , some , enough

اقل	كثير	كثير جدا	كثير جدا	كلاهما	يكفي	الكل	كثير
fewer	*many*	*too many*	*too much*	*both*	*enough*	*all*	*a lot of*

1- *There are too many calories in sweets, soft drinks and cakes.*
2- *Many teenagers don't eat enough fruit and vegetables.*
3- *Not all fats are bad , but crisps have too much fat of the wrong kind*
4- *If you want something sweet, choose something with fewer calories than chocolate.*
5- *Both fruit and vegetables have a lot of vitamins*

(D) Write a paragraph of between 90 and 100 words about your eating habits and preferences . أكتب قطعة انشائية عن عاداتك الغذائية وما تفضل في الطعام

I usually prefer أفضل *meals* وجبات *with a lot of food groups* متنوعة *, because these meals would be healthy. Our bodies* أجسادنا *need* تحتاج *different* مختلف *things* أشياء *to grow* تكبر *and be healthy* صحية *.*

For example مثلا *, my breakfast* الفطور *always contains* يحتوي *milk* حليب *, eggs* بيض *, cheese* جبن *and bread* خبز *, but I sometimes have orange juice* عصير *instead* بدلا *of milk.*

For lunch I always have rice رز *and broth* مرق *with meat* لحم *, fish* سمك *or chicken* دجاج *. I also have some fruit* فاكهة *after lunch.*

For dinner I prefer light meals وجبة خفيفة *like grilled* مشوي *meat* لحم *or chicken, but sometimes I prefer* أفضل *a cup of hot milk. You know that light dinner is healthier for our bodies.*

Unit Six Lesson Two P.63

القطعة دراسة للامتحان التحريري

Have a good night ! ليلة سعيدة

- Why is sleep important ? لماذا النوم مهم ؟
- Because your body needs sleep to grow and stay strong.
- How much sleep do teenagers need ? كم يكفي المراهقين من النوم ؟
- They needs eight hours.

نوم هنيء
A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

Do you think sleep is a waste of time? Do you like to stay up late to do homework, talk with friends, or play computer games? We asked Dr. Ibrahim Ansari, a sleep expert, if sleep was really important for teenagers.

The need for sleep الحاجة الى النوم

Dr. Ansari said he was worried about many of the teenagers he saw in his office. He said that many of them slept for only six or seven hours a night. 'Teenagers should sleep for an average of eight hours per night. Your body needs sleep to grow and stay strong. If you haven't had enough sleep, you can get hurt if you do sport. Your brain needs sleep too. 'Dr. Ansari told us that many of the teenagers he saw got bad marks because they were often tired.

Different stages of sleep مراحل النوم المختلفة

Scientists still don't know everything about sleep, but they know that there are five stages of sleep. We asked Dr. Ansari what they were. 'The first stage is when you fall asleep. You relax and your heart starts to beat more slowly. The second stage is light sleep. During this time, you wake up very easily if you hear a noise. In the third and fourth stages, you sleep more deeply. It's difficult for someone to wake you up. The last stage is the time when you dream. Your body is relaxed, but your eyes move.'

Cures for sleeplessness (عدم القدرة على النوم) علاج الارق

Sometimes you go to bed, but can't get to sleep. We asked Dr. Ansari what you could do. 'First of all , try to go to bed at the same time every night. Don't do anything exciting just before bed, like exercising or watching an adventure film. 'Dr. Ansari told us you could drink a glass of warm milk if you really couldn't fall asleep. He said many teenagers found drinking milk relaxing.

Now that you know what to do, have a good night's sleep. You'll feel much better in the morning

– worried قلق	– Scientists العلماء	– exciting ممتع
– teenagers مراهقين	– five stages خمسة نجوم	– exercising الرياضة
– office المكتب	– relax يسترخي	– watching مشاهدة
– Sleep (slept) ينام	– beat يضرب	– Adventure film فلم مغامرات
– grow ينمو	– slowly ببطء	– warm دافيء
– strong قوي	– light انار	– found وجد
– get hurt يصاب بأذى	– wake up يستيقظ	–
– brain الدماغ	– easily بسهولة	–
tired تعبان	– noise ضوضاء	–
	– difficult صعب	–

Lesson 2 Activity Book P.93

الاسئلة مهم جدا للامتحان التحريري

(A) Write short answers to these questions about the article on page 63 of the Student's Book.

1- *How much sleep should teenagers get per night?* كم ساعة يجب ان ينام المراهقين
– Eight hours ثمان ساعات

2- *What can happen if you don't get enough sleep?* ماذا يحدث اذا لم تاخذ كفايتك من النوم
– You can get hurt or get bad marks . تحصل على درجات سيئة

3- *During what stage of sleep do you dream?* في أي مرحلة من النوم تحلم
– During the last stage of sleep . في المرحلة الاخيرة (the fifth stage)

4- *What should you not do before going to sleep?* ماذا عليك ان لا تفعله قبل النوم
– Exercising الرياضة or watching adventure films. مشاهدة افلام مغامرات

5- *What do many teenagers find relaxing?* ماذا يجده كثير من المراهقين مريح قبل النوم
– Drinking a glass of warm milk. شرب الحليب الدافيء

الاضافات Reported Speech الكلام الغير

- Use the reporting verbs <u>ask</u> , <u>tell</u> , <u>say</u> to Tell another person what somebody said.

ستدرس في هذه الوحدة الكلام الغير مباشر في نوعين :
الجملة الاستفهامية (question) والجملة الخبرية (statement)

أولا – الجملة الخبرية (Statements)

لاحظ / هنا تكون الجملة منقولة عن شخص آخر قالها في الماضي . أي الزمن هنا يكون دائما ماضي .

انتبه لما يلي :

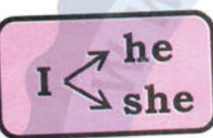
1– تحول جملة المضارع الى جملة الماضي وجملة الماضي الى جملة الماضي التام. **(had + P.P)**

2– تبدأ قبل القوس دائما بكلمات . مثل **tell** أو **say** فتكون كما يلي :

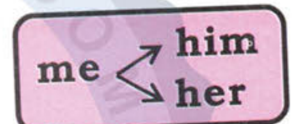
Said to → told , said → said

3– يمكن ربط ما قبل القوس بما في داخل القوس بالاداة **(that)** أو الاستغناء عنها .

4– المهم هنا تحويل الضمائر . فتكون كما يلي :







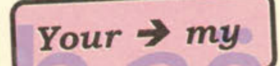
اي ان الضمير يختلف حسب المتكلم اذا كان مذكر أم مؤنث .

اما الضمير [you] فيتغير حسب المخاطب كما يلي :

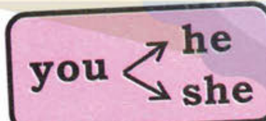
– اذا كان المخاطب (me) :

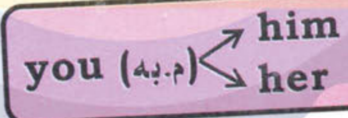
You → I

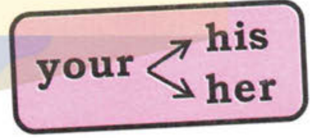
You (م.به) → me



اما اذا كان المخاطب مذكر أو مؤنث فيكون كما يلي :







لاحظ التطبيقات التالية : يُنقل المضارع بصيغة الماضي والماضي بصيغة الماضي التام

الماضي التام ← Had + P.P

لاحظ الامثلة التالية /

1– Ali said " I am sick." [reported speech]

– Ali said (that) he was sick.
(he: المتكلم مذكر ، was: ماضي)

2– Mum said to Bilal "IT is time to get up."

– Mum told Bilal (that) it was time to get up.

3– Khalid said " I don't want to go to bed."

– Khalid said that he didn't want to go to bed.

4– Dad said to us "Faisal can go with you."

– Dad told us that Faisal could go with us.
(us: المخاطب جمع ، could: ماضي)

5– Mum said to me "you should eat more fruit."

– Mum told me that I should eat more fruit.

6– Sara : " I couldn't sleep last night."

– Sara said that she couldn't sleep last night.

7- Ali said " I helped the children yesterday."
- Ali said that he had helped the children yesterday.

تذكر /

Can → could
Could → could
Should → should
Will → would
Would → would
May → might

ماضي
8- Suha said " I wrote a letter last week."
- Suha said that she had written a letter last week.
ماضي تام

9- Noor said to me " I bought a nice shirt."
- Noor told me that she had bought a nice shirt.

10- Ali said " The teacher taught a new lesson."
- Ali said that the teacher had taught a new lesson.

ثانيا – الجملة الاستفهامية (question)

هنا تكون الجملة بصيغة سؤال . لاحظ ان السؤال نوعين : يبدأ باداة سؤال (... , where , what , how) أو قد يبدأ بفعل مساعد [... , Is , are , do , did] وطبعا يختلف الحل حسب نوع السؤال . كما يلي :

-1 Said to → asked   Asked → asked
-2 اذا كان السؤال يبدأ باداة سؤال فتكون اداة السؤال نفسها هي اداة ربط الجملة.
-3 تقدم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد في السؤال.
-4 يتحول الزمن المضارع الى ماضي والماضي الى ماضي تام.
-5 يكون تحويل الضمائر كما سبق.

لاحظ الامثلة التالية :

1- Marwa said to me "What time is it ?"
اداة السؤال – فعل مساعد – فاعل
- Marwa asked me what time it was.

2- Ali said to me "Where did you travel ?
ماضي
- Ali asked me where I had travelled.
اذن (I ← you) لان المخاطب قبل القوس كان (me)
(did) يحذف ولكنه دل على ماضي لذلك الجواب
لا يكون (travelled) وانما (had travelled)

3- Sara asked me "When will you arrive ."
- Sara asked me when I would arrive .

لاحظ : اذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد فعندها تربط الجملة بالاداة (If) كما يلي :

1- She asked me "Are you OK?" - She asked me if I was OK.

2- Students said to me " Is Ahmed ill ? "
- Students asked me if Ahmed was ill.

3- She said to me " ~~Did~~ you have good time ?

– She asked me if (I) had had good time.
P.P

4- Mum asked me "Have you finished the washing up."

– Mum asked me if I had finished the washing up.

Lesson 2 Activity Book P.94

مهم جدا / للامتحان التحريري

(C) Report the statements below.

1- 'Is sleep really important for teenagers?'
– We asked Dr. Ansari if sleep was really important for teenagers.
2- 'I'm worried about many of the teenagers I see in my office.'
– Dr. Ansari said that he was worried about many of teenagers he saw in his office.
3- 'Many of the teenagers I see get bad marks because they are often tired.'
– Dr. Ansari told us that many of teenagers he saw got bad marks because they were often tired.

(D) Change these reported statements into direct speech.

مهم

ارجع الجمل التالية الى صيغة الكلام المباشر

1- He said many of them slept for only six or seven hours per night.
– Many of them sleep for only six or seven hours per night.
2- We asked Dr. Ansari what he could do.
– What can you do ?
3- He said many teenagers found drinking milk relaxing.
– Many teenagers find drinking milk relaxing.

(E) Complete the sentences. Choose the correct reporting verbs from the box and write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

اكمل مايلي مستخدما الافعال بين الاقواس والكلمة المناسبة من المربع

asked سأل	Told أخبر	Said قال

مهم

1- Last night, Dad said that we couldn't watch that TV programme. (not watch)

2- Nisrin told me she was not hungry. (not be)
3- I asked Fuad if he wanted to come to the beach with us. (want)
4- The teacher told us to stand up if we didn't have our books. (not have)
5- Sami told us he was thrilled by his trip to Egypt. (be)

Unit Six Lesson Three P.64

الكلمات حفظ

How do you feel? كيف تشعر

احتقان بالحنجرة sore throat	يسعل coughing
صداع headache	حمى Fever
مكسور broken	باندج bandage
ربما probably	اصيب hurts
انفلونزا flu	تسلق climbed
أحترق sunburn	ينسى forgot
الكاحل ankle	يلوي sprained
مرضوض bruised	متورم swollen



للاطلاع

- **Match the advice to the person with the problem. Two don't match.** اقرا النصائح التالية

a — You should see the doctor to make sure you haven't broken it. **3**

b — You ought to take an umbrella. **2**

c — You shouldn't eat much chocolate. **4**

d — You could take some aspirin. It might help. **1**

e — You shouldn't walk on it.

f — You could try using after-sun cream.

advice النصيحة

Modal verb + infinitive

- Use **should / shouldn't , ought to , could +** فعل مجرد

لاحظ : للنصيحة تستخدم العبارات التالية . كما يلي :

فاعل → should / shouldn't / ought to / could → فعل مجرد

لاحظ الامثلة التالية :

1- You are sick. You <u>should have</u> arrest.
2- You (<u>should</u> / shouldn't) wear a hat in the sun.
3- <u>Should</u> I bring my umbrella ?
4- We <u>ought to</u> do some work before going out.
5- You <u>could</u> try these pills حبوب الدواء . They may help.

Lesson 3 Activity Book P.95

(A) Complete the table with words from the box. اكمل مايلي



sore احتقان	Sure throat احتقان الحنجرة Headache صداع Fever حمى Sunburn ضربة شمس
I have	Flu انفلونزا
I sprained يلوي I broke يكسر	My ankle الكاحل
My arm	Hurts يؤلم

مهم جدا - حفظ

(B) Write five sentences using five of the words from the box. أكتب خمسة جمل مستخدما الكلمات التالية

sore احتقان	throat حنجرة	headache صداع	fever حمى	flu انفلونزا
ankle كاحل	sprain يلوي	bandage باندج	sun burn ضربة شمس	branch فرع

1- There is a <u>branch</u> of the original bank in that street.
2- I have a lot of ice-cream. I have a <u>sore throat</u>.
3- I worked hard. I have a <u>headache</u>.
4- I waited long in the sun. I have a <u>sunburn</u>.
5- My ankle <u>sprained</u> while I was playing football.





Give these people advice. اكتب نصائح لهؤلاء الاشخاص

1- I have an exam tomorrow. غدا عندي امتحان — You <u>should</u> study hard.
2- My eyes hurt. عيني تؤلمني — You <u>ought to</u> see the doctor.
3- I think I've broken my leg. أعتقد اني كسرت ساقي — You <u>shouldn't</u> move. لا تتحرك
4- I have a stomach ache. عندي الم معوي — You should see the doctor.
5- I have a fever. لدي حمى — You <u>could</u> go to bed.

Unit Six Lesson Four P.66

A check – up الفحوصات



Lesson 4 Activity Book P.96

A 69 **Listen again and mark the advice the doctor gives Abdulla true (T) or false (F).**

للاطلاع

1- *You should try to get ten hours' sleep.* F
2- *You ought to go to bed earlier.* T
3- *You ought to stay up after midnight.* F
4- *You shouldn't do your homework late at night.* T
5- *You could do your homework in the evening.* F
6- *You could do more work at the weekend.* T
7- *If you have a balanced diet, you shouldn't need pills.* T



8- *You shouldn't try raw vegetables.* F

9- *You should eat four pieces of fruit and vegetable every day.* F

10- *You can go for a walk in the park every day.* T



محادثة صفية   للاطلاع

مهم / للامتحان التحريري

Write a paragraph about your lifestyle (50-75 words) in your notebooks اكتب انشاء عن نمط حياتك

MY LIFESTYLE نمط حياتي

I think I have a healthy lifestyle. Every day I get up early and practise ten minutes exercise. Then I have my breakfast and go to school.

When I finish my classes I go home. I have my lunch and see my family, talk to my mother. After that I start doing my homework.

In the afternoon, I go out for a walk, sometimes I play football with my friends .

In the evening , I watch some TV and have my dinner , I usually eat some fruit after dinner. I spend an hour talking with my family and I have fun.

Finally , I go to bed about ten O'clock , I always sleep early and get up early.

Unit Six Lesson Four P.66

At the chemist's في الصيدلية

- **Match the pictures with the words below.**

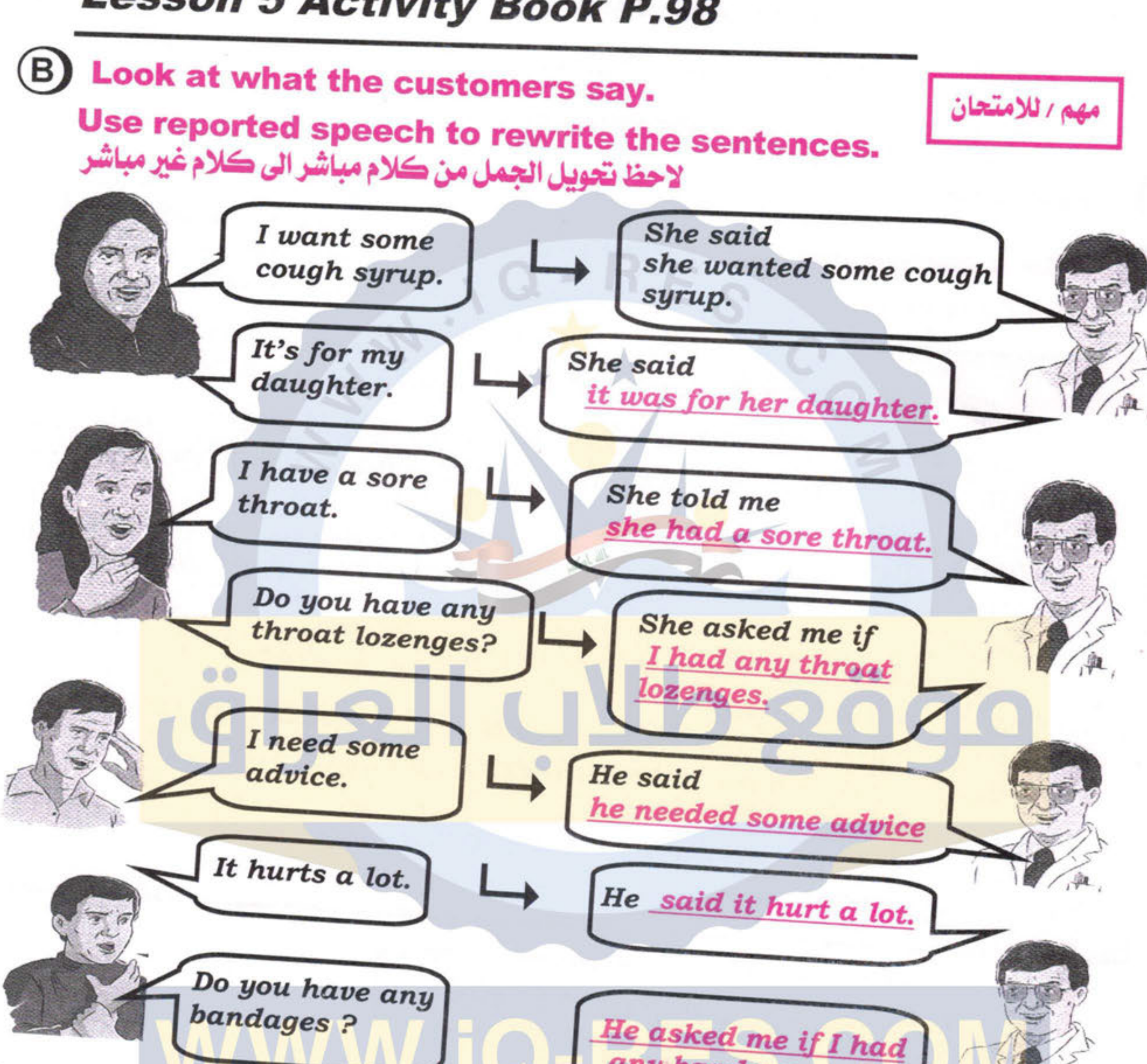


ضربة شمس A a sunburn	سعال B cough	احتقان البلعوم C a sore throat	صداع D a headache
جرح E a cut	التواء F a sprain	يغسل G to wash	حمى G a fever

Lesson 5 Activity Book P.98

(B) Look at what the customers say.
Use reported speech to rewrite the sentences.
لاحظ تحويل الجمل من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر

مهم / للامتحان



Write between 50 and 75 words about a situation in which you or someone in your *family needed medicine*. *Use your notebook.*

انشاء

اكتب قطعة انشائية عن موقف معين وهو انك أو احد افراد عائلتك مريض وبحاجة الى الدواء .

One day my little brother fell down وقع *the stairs* من الدرج *. He was hurt* أصيب *too much* كثيرا *and he had a lot of bruise* كدمات *on his head.*
I took him and hurried أسرعت *to the doctor. The doctor said that my brother's head had many bruises* كدمات كثيرة *and he needed some medicine. The doctor put* وضع *some medicine on the bruises and he covered them with cotton* وضع عليه القطن *and bandaged* ضمد *his head.*
I was really worried قلق *, but the doctor comforted me when he said that there was nothing* لا يوجد خطر *dangerous.*

Unit Six Lesson Six P.68

Take my advice! خذ بنصيحتي

– fit لياقة	– bored ملل	– warm up احماء
– exercise تمارين رياضية	– injuries اصابة	– stretching تمدد
– programme برنامج	– painful مؤلم	– muscles عضلات
– take up تبدأ	– cure علاج	– equipment معدات
– fairly sure نوعا ما واثق	– avoid يتجنب	– knee ركبة
– suggest اقترح	– procedures اجراءات	– elbow مرفق اليد

Affixes: prefixes and suffixes

- **Affixes** are letters, that are added to words to make new words. **Prefixes** go at the beginning of the words, e.g., im patient , de hydrated . **Suffixes** go at the end , e.g., care less , pain ful .

لاحظ : معاني بعض الاضافات حيث تغير معنى الكلمة :

تقسم الاضافات الى نوعين
- prefixes (وهي الاضافة الى بداية الكلمة)
- suffixes (وهي الاضافة الى نهاية الكلمة)

-1 (prefixes) ← مثل [im , un , de , re, ...]

مثال/ (im, un, de, re, ...) تقلب معنى الصفة. مثل

(im)
(un)
(de) تعني قليل أو ازالة
(re) تعني مرة أخرى

Patient	صبور	→	impatient	قليل الصبر
happy	سعيد	→	unhappy	تعيس
Hydrate	ابتلال	→	deHydrate	تجفيف
read	قراءة	→	reread	اعد القراءة

-2 (suffixes) ← مثل [ness, ful, ment, ...]

مثال/ (ness, ful, ment, ...) وهي تغير صنف الكلمة من فعل الى اسم أو غير ذلك. مثل

(ful)

pain	الم	→	painful	مؤلم

Lesson 6 Activity Book P.100

(A) Write the topics of the paragraphs in the text on Student's Book page 68. اكتب عناوين للمقاطع في النص ص ٦٨

للاطلاع

1- *Before you begin taking exercise.*
2- *Sport injuries.*
3- *Way of avoiding injuries.*

(B) Read the talk more carefully and answer these questions. اكتب اسباب لهذه النصائح من الدرس في كتاب الطالب

للاطلاع

Advice النصيحة	Reason السبب
1- *Find something you will enjoy.* اختر رياضة ممتعة	*You won't stop doing it after a short time.*
2- *Exercise with a friend.* مارس الرياضة مع صديق	*You will keep doing the exercise.*
3- *Choose different types of exercise.* اختر انواع مختلفة من الرياضة	

3- *According to Ibrahim, why do many people get injured when exercising?* لماذا يصاب الناس اثناء التدريب

– *They get injured because they are careless.* لانهم قليلي الحذر (مهمل)

4- *List Ibrahim's advice on how to avoid injuries.* اكتب نصائح ابراهيم لتجنب الاصابة

1- *Warm up before you begin, e.g., by running on the spot or stretching.*
2- *Wear the right clothes and safety equipment.*
3- *Don't try to do too much too quickly.*
4- *Have water with you because you will get thirsty.*

(C) Complete the sentences with words from the box. اكمل الجدول التالي

مهم جدا

ملون colourful	مستحيل impossible	لا يخاف fearless	مفيد useful	عديم الاصدقاء friendless	عديم السكان depopulated	قليل الادب impolite

1- *Mahmoud is* **fearless** *. He is not afraid of anything.*
2- *Parrots* ببغاء *have very* **colourful** *feathers.* ريش ملون
3- *This puzzle* حزورة *is* **impossible** *to finish.*
4- *He is alone and* **friendless.** وحيد
5- *My bilingual dictionary* قاموس بلغتين *is very* **useful.**
6- *Ten years ago, many people lived there, but it has become* **depopulated.**
7- *A man stepped on my foot and didn't say sorry. He was very* **impolite.**

Unit Six Lesson Seven P.69

What do youTHINK Will happen

ماذا تعتقد قد يحدث

WORLD'S OLDEST PERSON DIES AT 130

No cases of heart disease found this year

Amazing new world marathon record!

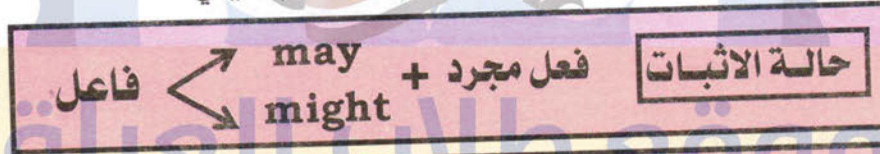
CLEAN DRINKING WATER FOR EVERYONE

Taking about possible events:

★ May / might + infinitive

- People might live longer than that.
- Many diseases may disappear completely.

الاحتمالية/ للحديث عن احتمالية وقوع الفعل بالمستقبل نستخدم ما يلي :



حالة الاثبات	فعل مجرد + may / might	فاعل
حالة النفي	فعل مجرد + may not / might not	فاعل
حالة الاستفهام	? ... فعل مجرد + فاعل + might	

لاحظ الامثلة التالية :

1- The ocean المحيط may be less polluted أقل تلوث in ten years.
2- We might find a cure for heart disease one day.
3- Might he come for dinner tomorrow ?
– Do you think he will come tomorrow ? ← لاحظ يمكنك ان تقول

Lesson 7 Activity Book P.101

مهم

A) Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

1- The Olympic Games might
2- If we don't build a new Stadium, we might
3- More people will use e-mail, so we might
4- Because of our healthier lifestyle, we might

a) not need doctors in the future.
b) not need telephones in the future.
c) take place in our country in four years.
d) not be able to hold the World Cup.

1- c 2- d 3- b 4- a

B) Write sentences with might/ might not and reasons.

للاطلاع

اكتب جمل مستخدما (may - might)

1- It's possible that people will live longer, healthier lives.
- People might live longer, healthier lives because medicine is improving fast

2- It's possible that smoking will stop completely very soon.
- Smoking might stop very soon because people don't want to die of heart disease.

3- It's possible that people won't be overweight in 20 years' time.
- People might not be overweight in 20 years time because they are taking more exercise.

C) Write a paragraph (70-90 words) about possible events in your town or in your (or your family's) life in the future.

انشاء للامتحان التحريري

اكتب قطعة انشائية عن احداث تتوقع حدوثها في مدينتك او مع عائلتك

They will build a new road in our town this year. I think that a lot of shops and malls will be opened and a lot of people may visit our town.
They will also build a railway station. I hope that I could have a small shop in the new mall. If I could have this shop, I might be very rich. I might buy a new car and a small house in the city centre. If that happened, it would be fantastic.

Lesson 8 Activity Book P.102

A) Match the words to the pictures. وصل الكلمات بالصور

snorkelling الغطس	hiking المشي لمسافات طويلة	scuba diving تنفس تحت الماء


hiking
نزهة


scuba diving
الغوص باستخدام انبوب الاوكسجين


snorkelling
السبح باستخدام قصبة

C) 74 Listen again. Make notes about what the girls might do.

للاطلاع

Farah: Learn to sail — Go snorkeling — Scuba diving
الذهاب في نزهة — الحصول على دراجة
Asma: Go hiking — Get a bicycle

D) Use your answers to write sentences about the girls.

Example: – Farah might learn to sail this summer
– Farah might go snorkeling.
– Farah might go scuba diving.
– Asma might go hiking.
– Asma might get a bicycle.



Ask a friend or family member some of the questions in Exercise E and write *their answers*. Use *might*.

للاطلاع

اكتب اسئلة من التمرين السابق وضع لها أجوبة مناسبة

1- *What do you think you will do tonight ?*
– *I think I may visit my sick friend .*
2- *Where do you think your sister will travel ?*
– *I think she will travel to Erbil.*
3- *When do you think you will finish your homework ?*
– *I might finish at 8:00 O'clock.*

Unit Six Lesson Nine P.70

دراسة للامتحان التحريري / مهم

The Asian Games الألعاب الأسيوية

History of the Games تاريخ الالعاب الاسيوية



The Asian Games took place for the first time in India in 1951. Only 11 countries sent athletes to the Games and there were only six sports. Over the years, more countries have become involved in the Games and more activities have been added. Now the Asian Games is the second largest event in the world, after the Olympics.

The biggest Asian Games أكبر الالعاب الاسيوية



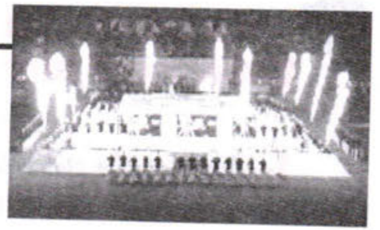
The 15th Asian Games took place in Doha, Qatar, from 1 to 15 December, 2006. It was much bigger than the first Games in 1951. Athletes from 45 countries participated and there were 39 sports. People in 47 countries were able to see the events on television. The 16th Asian Games took place in Guangzhou, China, from 12 to 27 November, 2010. It was the biggest Games so far, with 9,704 athletes competing in 476 events.

New Sports رياضة جديدة



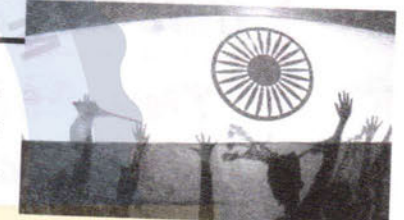
Spectators were able to see a wide variety of events in 2010. There were sports like basketball, cycling and football that have been part of the Asian Games since they started. There were also some new events. The traditional game of cricket was added, and the ancient sport of dragon boat racing, as well as the very modern activities of dancesport and rollersports.

Preparing for the Games التهيأة للالعاب



To prepare for the Games, the organizers built 11 new sports venues and improved the facilities at 42 others. Athletes were able to stay in the new Asian Games Town. The local airport was improved and a new high-speed railway built to take the spectators and athletes quickly to the events. But the organizers needed more than buildings, planes and trains. They also looked for 60,000 people to help during the Games. These volunteers did various things, such as taking spectators to their seats, checking their tickets and giving information and directions.

Celebrations الاحتفالات



A lot of events took place before and after the Games. One of the most exciting was the Torch Relay. It was a celebration of friendship and unity. The torch was lit at the Great Wall of China on 9 October and carried round 23 cities by a total of 2,068 runners. The amazing opening and closing ceremonies were held along the Pearl River, with fireworks and around 6,000 performers acting, singing and dancing.

Say hello to the sporty goats !

The mascot for the 16th Asian Games was the 'five sporty goats'. In Chinese tradition, the goat is a symbol of great luck and happiness. The mascot's job was to help people learn about the Games and remember that the Games are all about sport, fun and friendship.



- took place حدثت
- Athletes رياضيين
- Countries دول
- Involved شاركت
- Activities فعاليات
- Added اضيفت
- second largest event
- ثاني حدث رياضي
- World في العالم
- after the Olympics
- بعد الاولمبيات
- Athletes رياضيين
- Participated شارك
- Guangzhou كوانجو
- Competing يتنافس
- Wide كبير

- Activities فعاليات
- Dancesport رياضة الرقص
- Rollersports
- رياضة ركوب العجلات
- Prepare للتهيأة
- Organizers المنظمين
- Venues موقع
- Improved طور
- Facilities التجهيزات
- Athletes الرياضيين
- Able to stay قادر على
- Airport المطار
- high-speed railway
- طرق سريعة
- Spectators المتفرجين
- Events المباراة

- Torch Relay حمل الشعلة
- Celebration احتفال
- Friendship الصداقة
- Unity الانسجام
- Lit بيضاء
- Great Wall of China
- عند سور الصين العظيم
- amazing مدهش
- Opening الافتتاح
- Closing الختام
- Ceremonies مراسيم
- Pearl River نهر اللؤلؤ
- Fireworks العاب نارية
- Acting يمثل
- Singing يغني
- Dancing يرقص

- Variety تنوع
- Basketball كرة سلة
- Cycling الدراجات
- new events احداث جديدة
- traditional game
- العاب تقليدية
- Cricket لعبة الكريكت
- Added اضيفت
- Ancient قديم
- dragon التنين
- boat زاورق
- racing سباق
- Modern حديث

- looked for يبحث
- Volunteers المتطوعين
- Various things
- اشياء مختلفة
- taking spectators
- يقود المتفرجين
- Seats الى مقاعدهم
- checking their tickets
- فحص التذاكر
- giving information
- اعطاء المعلومات
- Directions وصف الطريق
- Exciting ممتع

- Mascot التعويذة
- sporty goats الماعز الرياضي
- Tradition تقليد
- Symbol رمز
- great luck الحظ
- Happiness السعادة
- mascot's job عملها
- Remember يتذكر
- Sport رياضة
- Fun مرح
- Friendship صداقة

Lesson 9 Activity Book P.104

الاسئلة مهم جدا للامتحان التحريري

Ⓐ **What do these numbers refer to? Scan the article on Student's Book pages 70 and 71 and write the answers on the lines.**

اكتب ما تشير اليه الارقام التالية حسب الدرس في كتاب الطالب

حفظ

1951 *Year of the first Asian Games.*
11 *Number of the countries in the first Asian Games .*
6 *Number of countries in the 15th Asian Games .*
39 *Number of countries in the 15th Asian Games .*
47 *Number of countries that showed the games on TV.*
2006 *Year of the 15th Asian Games.*
9,704 *Number of athletes competing in the 2010 Games.*
479 *Number of events in these Games.*

Ⓑ **Write the following words In your vocabulary notebook. Think about how you could use them to talk about the Asian games.**

يشارك	متفرج	تنوع كبير	يتهيأ	منظم	نصب تذكاري
participate	spectator	wide variety	prepare	organizer	statue

Ⓒ Work with a partner or a group. How many of these questions can you answer without looking back at the article.

مهم جدا للامتحان التحريري

1- *Where were the first Asian Games?* أين كانت أول الالعاب الاسيوية

– *In India .*

2- *Where did the biggest Asian Games take place?* أين كانت أكبر الالعاب الاسيوية

– *In Duha , Qatar.*

3- *What four sports were played at the Asian Games for the first time in 2010?* ما هي الالعاب الاربع الجديدة

– *Cricket* لعبة الكريكت *, dragon boat racing* سباق زوارق التنين *, dancesport* الرقص *and roller sport* رياضة التزلج *.*

4- *Where did the athletes stay?* أين يقيم الرياضيين

– *In the new Asian Games Town.*

5- *What did volunteers do during the 2010 Games?* ماذا يفعل المتطوعين خلال الالعاب

– *They take spectators* المتفرجين *to their seats , checking their tickets and give information and directions.*

6- *What happened during the torch relay?* ماذا يحدث اثناء حمل الشعلة

– *Fireworks and about 6000 performance acting , singing and dancing.*

7- *What was the mascot for the 16th Asian Games?* ما هي التعويذة (الرمز) للالعاب الاسيوية

– *Five sporty goats.*

Lesson 10 Activity Book P.106

Health and fitness day
يوم الصحة والرشاقة

Everybody in our school is so busy with the preparation تحضيرات *of the [Health and fitness day]. It is going to be hold* سيقام *in our school next week.*

The goal of this event الحدث *is to encourage people* يشجع الناس *to take control* يسيطر *of their health and to practice* يمارس *regular physical activity* الرياضة *.*

A presentation عرض معلومات *about health and fitness will be presented* يقدم *by a nutritionist* اخصائي تغذية *. He will talk about healthy food and he will advise people about how to choose their food and how to prepare* يحضر *healthy snacks.* وجبات صحية

People must be educated يثقف *about what they have to eat and how to keep fit and healthy so [Health and fitness day] is a great chance to tell them how to keep fit and enjoy a healthy life.*

Revision Activity Book P.107

(A) Look at the pictures. What word links these people?



She has a headache
ألم الرأس



He has a stomach ache
الم معوي



She has a toothache
ألم الاسنان





He has an earache.
الم في الاذن

(B) Do a vocabulary quiz with a partner.
أحزر الكلمات المطلوبة

مهم / الكلمات حفظ – املاء

Set 1	
1- These products are made from milk.	– Dairy products منتجات الالبان
2- Fruit and vegetables have lots of these.	– Vitamins الفيتامينات
3- Something your teeth- need to be healthy.	– Calcium الكالسيوم
4- This makes your _muscles strong.	– Protein البروتينات
5- Fruit and vegetables have very few of these.	– Calories سعرات حرارية
Set 2	
1- You need· this if you have a small cut.	– A plaster بلاستر
2- The problem you have if you need this syrup.	– A cough سعال
3- The problem you have if you need these lozenges.	– A sore throat احتقان البلعوم
4- You need this if you break a bone. ·	– A plaster cast
5- The middle part of the body.	– The waist

(C) Write down your partner's answers in full. Mark them true or false.

للاطلاع

Farida said that :

	True	False
1- Dairy products were made from milk.	✔	
2- Fruit and vegetables have a lot of protein.		✘
3- Your teeth need calcium to be healthy.	✔	
4- Protein makes your muscles strong.	✔	
5- Fruit and vegetables have very few calories.	✔	

الجمل مهمة في سؤال املأ الفراغات في الامتحان

D Complete the conversations with words from the box. اكمل المحادثة التالية

طعم	يسعل	ضماد	حمى	نظام غذائي	معدات
taste	*Coughing*	*bandage*	*fever*	*diet*	*equipment*
يؤذي	انفلونزا	سعرات حرارية	يمدد يتمطى	يلوي	التدابير
hurts	*flu*	*calories*	*stretch*	*sprained*	*procedures*

Conversation 1

Saeed: *What should I eat to have a good ① diet .*
Doctor: *You should eat lots of vegetables and fruit.*
Saeed: *Hamburgers ② taste good. Can I eat them?*
Doctor: *Yes, but not too many. They aren't very healthy, and have a lot of ③ calories.*
Saeed: *That's OK. I thought you would say I couldn't eat any!*

Conversation 2

Instructor: *Remember to ④ stretch before exercising.*
Sami: *OK.*
Instructor: *And always follow safety ⑤ procedures. Don't run near the swimming pool.*
Sami: *Can you show me how to use the ⑥ equipment in the gym?*
Instructor: *Yes, of course. We'll do that next.*

Conversation 3

Chemist : *Can I help you?*
Nisrin : *I fell in the street and my arm ⑦ hurts.*
Chemist : *Have you seen a doctor?*
Nisrin : *I don't think it's broken. I think I've ⑧ sprained it.*
Chemist : *I'll give you a ⑨ bandage , but you should see a doctor if it isn't better soon.*

Conversation 4

Mother : *I think you have a ⑩ fever . I'll get the thermometer.*
Salwa : *I don't think so. I feel much better.*
Mother : *You've been ⑪ coughing all night!*
Salwa : *The school show is today.*
Mother : *You can't go if you have ⑫ flue.*

Test Activity Book P.109

مهم جدا / للامتحان التحريري

A Complete the reported sentences. اكمل الجمل التالية بصيغة الكلام غير المباشر

1- *Do you want to play volleyball?*
– *He asked me if I wanted to play volleyball.*
2- *We're too tired to play tennis.*
– *The girls told me they were too tired to play tennis .*
3- *I can't go to the sports centre.*
– *Sultan said he couldn't go to the sports centre.*
4- *Where's your life-jacket, Mary?*
– *The instructor asked Mary where her life-jacket was.*
5- *You have to finish your homework before you go out.*
– *My parents told me (that) I had to finish my homework.*

B ***Write sentences about what is possible/not possible in the future. Add reasons.*** أكتب جملة عن اشياء محتملة أو غير محتملة في المستقبل .

1– *People / live longer / healthier diets.*
– *People might live longer because they will have healthier diets.*
2- *Planet / be / less polluted.*
– *The plant might be less polluted because cars are getting cleaner.*
3- *There / be / cure most diseases.*
– *There might be a cure for most diseases because medicine is improving.*
4- *We / not have to / use / telephone.*
– *We might not have to use the telephone because everyone will use e-mail.*
5- *There / be / new sports records.*
– *There might be new sports records because athletes are getting stronger.*

C ***Read this talk by a fitness instructor and answer the questions. Then underline the words that mean the same thing as the words in bold in the text.*** للاطلاع

Why exercise ? لماذا نمارس الرياضة

Exercise is important for your body in many ways. First of all, exercise builds muscles يبني العضلات*. You need strong muscles to do all the things you want to do during the day, even if your favourite hobby* هوايتك المفضلة *is playing computer games. If your muscles aren't strong, you can get tired easily.*

Did you know your heart is a muscle عضلة؟ *That's why exercise is good for your heart too. A strong heart can help prevent heart disease* امراض القلب *. This illness kills many people in developed countries* الدول النامية *because they don't have healthy habits. The best activities for your heart are activities like running that make you breathe* بعمق *hard.*

Exercise is good for you because it helps you use the calories سعرات حرارية *you get from food. If you don't exercise enough, the calories you don't use can make you fat. And people who are overweight* سمين *are generally not as healthy as those who are not.*

The best reason to get exercise is that it's fun ممتع *. If you enjoy being with other people, try playing basketball or volleyball. Team sports are a good way to make friends and have fun while you get fit. But you don't have to do a sport to get exercise. Try walking or taking the stairs. These activities don't take much time, but if you do them regularly, they can help you get fit.*

1– *Why do you need strong muscles?* لماذا نحتاج عضلات قوية

– *You need strong muscles so that you don't get tired when you do activities during the day.*

2- *What kills many people in developed countries?* ما الذي يقتل الناس في الدول النامية

– *Heart disease kills many people in developed countries.*

3- *How does exercise keep you slim?* كيف تساعدك الرياضة على ان تبقى رشيق

– *Exercise uses up the calories you get from food, so it keeps you slim.*

4- *What sports are a good way to make friends?* ما هي الرياضة المناسبة لتكون لديك اصدقاء

– *Team sports like volleyball and basketball are a good way of making friends.*

5- *How can you get exercise without doing a sport?* كيف تتمرن دون ممارسة الرياضة

– *You can got exercise by walking or using the stairs.*

مرادفات القطعة

1- Builds muscles	=	Strong muscles	عضلات قوية
2- Heart disease	=	This illness	امراض القلب
3- Fat	=	People who are overweight	الناس التي تعاني من السمنة
4- Basketball	=	Team sport	كرة السلة (رياضة لفريق)

(D) Write a paragraph about your favourite sport.

أكتب قطعة عن رياضتك المفضلة

What is it? | *Whu do you like it ?* | *Is it sport you do or sport you watch?*

My favourite sport رياضة المفضلة *is football. I like it very much because it helps me have a lot of friends, keep fit* احافظ على اللياقة *and healthy* الصحة *.
I like watching* مشاهدة *and playing* لعب *football. My favourite team* فريق *is Real Madrid. I usually watch football on TV, but sometimes I go with my friends to the stadium* الملعب *, we spectate* يشجع *, sing* يغني *and dance* يرقص *. We enjoy* نستمتع *our time and build our bodies in a healthy way by this great sport* الرياضة الرائعة *.*

UNIT SEVEN

Meet the sentists لقاء مع العلماء



A		
	- plants	نباتات
	- animals	حيوانات
	- laboratory	مختبر
	- beach	ساحل
	- test tube	انبوب اختبار
	- samples	عينات
	- polluted	ملوث
	- protect	يحمي
	- oceans	محيطات
	- source	مصدر
	- marine	مائي
	- cures	علاج
	- cancer	السرطان

C		
	- petroleum company	شركة نفطية
	- products	منتجات
	- ink	حبر

D		
	- satellites	قمرصناعي
	- space	الفضاء
	- Atmosphere	البيئة المحيطة

B		
	- forecast	انواء جوية
	- information	معلومات
	- save lives	تنقذ حياة
	- safely	بامان
	- severe	شديد
	- storms	عواصف
	- prepared	يتهيأ
	- predict	اتنبأ
	- radar	رادار

E		
	- Forests	الغابات
	- release	تحرر
	- oxygen	الاوكسجين
	- breathe	يتنفس
	- medicines	دواء
	- protect	يحمي
	- generations	اجيال

1- A meteorologist = عالم ارصاد جوية = E
2- A geologist = عالم جيولوجي (اختصاصي بعلم الارض) = D
3- An aerospace engineer = مهندس بعلوم الفضاء الجوي = B
4- A forester = متخصص بدراسة الغابات = A

حفظ / املاء

Lesson 1 Activity Book P.113

Ⓐ Join the beginnings and endings of the sentences. وصل البداية مع النهاية الملائمة

مهم جدا

اختصاص الاحياء المائية
1- *A marine biologist studies* → c) *plants and animals in the sea.*

اختصاص دراسة الغابات
2- *A forester studies* → e) *trees.*

مختص بعلوم الفضاء
3- *An aerospace engineer works* → d) *with things in space.*

مختص بالانواء الجوية
4- *A meteorologist studies* → b) *the weather.*

مختص بدراسة طبقات الارض
5- *A geologist studies* → a) *the earth*

Ⓑ Write how you think each of the scientists help us most in our everyday life. كيف سيساعدنا كل من العلماء ادناه ؟

للاطلاع

1- *A marine biologist* المختص بالاحياء المائية
Helps protect يحمي *our oceans* محيطات *, fish and marine plants* نباتات بحرية *. Fish not only important for eating, some fish and marine plants may help us find cures* علاج *for diseases* للامراض *like cancer* السرطان *one day.*

2- *A forester* المختص بالغابات
Helps us protect forests for future generations. Forests are very important to provide us with oxygen, and they are home to thousands of plants and animals.

3- *A aerospace engineer* المختص بعلوم الفضاء
Helps us use satellite الأقمار الصناعية *technology, get TV programmes* برامج *from away. Gives us information about the weather* الطقس *or pollution* التلوث *.*

4- *A meteorologist* المختص بالانواء الجوية
Helps us know about the weather prediction التنبأ بالطقس *that is useful if you want to travel , or if you are in a dangerous place* مكان خطير *, you need to know the weather for everything in life.*

5- *A geologist* المختص بطبقات الارض
Helps us petroleum companies to find petroleum in the earth. We use petroleum to make different products.

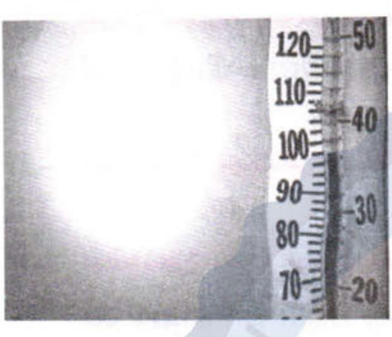
Ⓒ Work with a partner. Find these words in the text on Student's Book page 76. أوجد الكلمات التالية ومعانيها في الكتاب

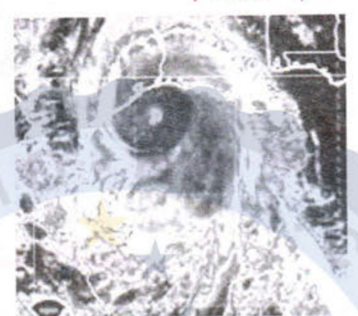
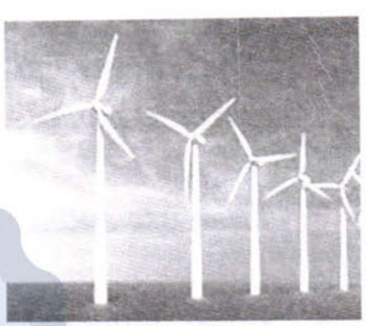
للاطلاع

1- *laboratory*	=	مختبر
2- *test tube*	=	أنبوب اختبار
3- *pollute*	=	يلوث
4- *severe*	=	شديد
5- *Atmosphere*	=	الأجواء المحيطة
6- *radar map*	=	خارطة من القمر الصناعي
7- *satellite*	=	قمر صناعي
8- *oxygen*	=	اوكسجين
9- *release*	=	يحرر

Unit Seven Lesson Two P.77

SCIENCE TODAY 



	English	Arabic
A	– gentle	لطيف
	– generate electricity	مولد كهرباء
	– damage	تحطم
B	– connected	مرتبطة
	– changes	التغير
	– temperature	درجة الحرارة
	– warm	دافيء
	– air	هواء
	– expands	يتمدد / يتوسع
	– rises	يرتفع
	– pressure	ضغط الهواء
	– sinks	تهبط / تغرق
	– creates	يخلق
	– difference	اختلاف
C	– global	عالمي
	– Trade winds	الرياح التجارية
	– blow	تهب
	– subtropics	مناطق استوائية
	– equator	خط الاستواء
	– sailors	بحارة
D	– local winds	رياح محلية
	– certain areas	مناطق محددة
	– Arabian Gulf	الخليج العربي
	– especially	خاصة
E	– dangerous storms	عواصف خطرة
	– hurricanes	اعاصير
	– falls	يهبط
	– rapidly	بسرعة
	– increase	تزداد
	– speed	سرعة
	– terrible	شنيع
	– damage	ضرر
	Meteorologists	علماء الارصاد الجوية
	– satellites	اقمار صناعية
	– predict	يتنبأ
	– warn	يحذر

Lesson 2 Activity Book P.114

للاطلاع

شفوي

(A) Read these questions. How quickly can you find the paragraph which contains *each answer? The words in bold are clues.* أوجد رقم المقطع الذي يحتوي جواب هذه الاسئلة .

1- *Where do trade winds blow?* أين تهب الرياح **C**

2- *What is the Shamal?* ما هي الشمال **D**

3- *What do meteorologists use to predict hurricanes?* ماذا يستخدم علماء الارصاد الجوية للتنبأ بالاعاصير  **E**

4- *How does wind happen?* كيف تحدث الرياح **B**

B ***Read the article more carefully. Answer the questions in Exercise A.***

أكتب أجوبة هذه الاسئلة في التمرين A

1- *Trade winds blow from the subtropics to the equator.*

1- الرياح التجارية تهب من المناطق شبه الاستوائية الى منطقة خط الاستواء

2- *The Shamal is a wind that blows in the Arabian Gulf and can cause sandstorms.*

2- رياح الشمال تهب على منطقة الخليج العربي وتسبب عواصف رملية

3- *They use satellite to predict hurricanes .*

3- يستخدمون الاقمار الصناعية للتنبأ بالاعاصير .

4- *Wind happens when air moves from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure.*

4- تهب الرياح عندما يتحرك الهواء من منطقة الضغط العالي الى منطقة الضغط الواطيء

IF Zero Conditional حالة الصفر

أولا / هناك اربع حالات من اداة الشرط *(IF)* وهنا سنشرح حالة الصفر

- تستخدم هذه الحالة من (IF) الشرطية عند الحديث عن حقائق (حقيقة علمية مثلا) أو عند الحديث عن حدث متكرر الحدوث أو طبيعة بشرية مثلا (habits) وتكون حسب القاعدة التالية :

if +	جملة الشرط	,	جواب الشرط
	مضارع بسيط		مضارع بسيط
	سبب		نتيجة

- *If the temprature is zero , water freezes.*

مضارع بسيط ... مضارع بسيط

- قد تكون (IF) الشرطية في وسط الجملة أو بدايتها .

لاحظ: اذا كانت *(IF)* في بداية الجملة يجب ان تضع فارزة نهاية جملة الشرط.

اما اذا كانت *(IF)* في وسط الجملة فلا داعي لكتابة الفارزة .

- *Water freezes if the temperature is zero.*

تذكر : المضارع البسيط يكون حسب القاعدة التالية :

He , she , it + فعل + *(S)*

I , they , we , you + فعل مجرد

وعند النفي :

He , she , it + *doesn't* + فعل مجرد

I , they , we , you + *don't* + فعل مجرد

تذكر: فعل الكينونة (to be) في المضارع البسيط يكون [is / are / am]

مثال 1- If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.

2- The teacher gets angry if I forget my homework.

3- If air gets hot, it rises.

لاحظ: في حالة الصفر If = When بمعنى عندما

Lesson 2 Activity Book P.114

C) Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences. مهم جدا

وصل بدايات الجمل بالنهايات المناسبة

1- If I eat (ياكل) too much chocolate (شكولاته), → b) I get a stomach ache.

2- If the weather is nice, → c) I play football with my friends.

3- If I am late (متاخر) in the morning, → e) my father drives me to school.

4- I always say hello → d) if I see my neighbour. جيران

5- The teacher gets angry (يغضب) → a) if I forget my homework.

D) Complete these zero conditional sentences with your own ideas.

أكمل الجمل التالية بافكارك الملائمة

1- If it rains تمطر , the grass gets wet يبتل .

2- اذا تهب ريح الشمال If the Shamal blows, it causes sand storms. تسبب عاصفة رملية

3- If it is extremely hot, I always go swimming. دائما أذهب للسباحة

اذا كان الجو حار جدا

4- أحب ان ارقص I like to dance if the music is loud. الموسيقى عالية

Unit Seven Lesson Three P.78

A weather forecast الأنواء الجوية

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
international	دولي	Skies	السماء
Middle East	الشرق الاوسط	Cloudy	غائم
Typical	عادي (نفس النموذج)	information	معلومات
temperature	درجة الحرارة	Cool	بارد / منعش
Falling	يتناقص	Stormy	عاصف
experience	تجربة	Atlantic	المحيط الاطلسي
sandstorms	عاصفة رملية	Continuous	يستمر
Region	المنطقة	Hurricane	الاعصار

First Conditional الحالة الاولى من (IF) الشرطية

- Use the first conditional for events that are possible In the future if a condition is met

IF CLAUSE MAIN CLAUSE

If you study hard , you will pass the test.

الحالة الاولى من الشرطية / وتستخدم للتعبير عن الاشياء المحتملة الحدوث في المستقبل. ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية.





لاحظ / اذا كان احتمال حدوث الفعل قوي نستخدم في جملة المستقبل (مجرد + will)
اما اذا كان احتمال حدوث الفعل ضعيف نستخدم (مجرد + may / might)

تذكر/ يمكن ان تكون (IF) في بداية الجملة وعندها تضع فارزة بين الجملتين.
اما اذا كانت (IF) في وسط الجملة فلا نضع اي فارزة.

لاحظ الامثلة التالية /

1- If it is cold , I will wear a jacket.
2- If you watch this documentary, you may learn something new.
3- You might catch the bus if you leave right away.
4- If you don't know what to write about , I will help you.
5- If you attend the lecture tomorrow , I will repeat the lesson.

Lesson 3 Activity Book P.115

للاطلاع

(A) Which country will have dangerous weather?

اي الدول سيكون الطقس فيها خطر (حسب القطعة السابقة)

(B) 76 Listen again and complete the table. Then check your answers on Student's Book page 78.

للاطلاع / تمرين شفوي

اصغي للمحادثة السابقة وضع علامة الاجابة المناسبة

	أعلى درجة حرارة High temp.	أقل درجة حرارة Low temp.	مشمس / غائم Sun / clouds	المطر Rain
Iraq	38 °	31 °	sunny	No
Saudi Arabia	36 °	30 °	sunny	No
Egypt	40 °	30 °	cloudy	No
Algeria	28 °	22 °	partly cloudy	No
The United Kingdom	23 °	13 °	cloudy	Yes
The United States				Yes

(C) Complete the e-mail with verbs from the box.

للاطلاع

أكمل الرسالة التالية

doesn't have   is   prefer   needs   might be   'll be

From: Samer

To: @ Khalid

Subject: Re: Tomorrow

Hi Khalid,

Thanks for your e-mail. I don't know what I'm doing tomorrow yet. If my father ① needs me to help him fix the car, I'll have to be at home all afternoon. But I don't know if he's got the part he needs. If he ② doesn't have it, ③ I 'll be free to go to the cinema. But have you heard the weather forecast? I think it ④ might be a beautiful day. I ⑤ prefer the beach to the cinema if the weather ⑥ is nice. Let's talk tomorrow and decide then.

Samer



Write to a friend. Tell him/her what you will do and what you might do tomorrow.
اكتب رسالة الى صديق تتحدث عن ما قد تفعله غدا

سؤال انشاء
للامتحان التحريري
مهم / حفظ

Hi Ali ,

How are you? I hope that you are well. I'm writing to tell you that I and my friends Zaid and Sami decided to go on a picnic to AL-Zawrra park , if the weather is fine , what about you.?

If the weather is sunny and warm, we will leave the house at 10.00 in the morning. We may take a taxi if Zaid's father doesn't lend us his car. We hope that you can come with us. I forget to tell you that if we have time, we may go to AL-Mansour mall on our way back, and we may have dinner there.

OK. I'm waiting to hear from you.

Amar

Unit Seven Lesson Four P.79

دراسة / للامتحان التحريري

Restoring the Garden of Eden

استعادة جنة عدن مهم جدا



Dear Mona,

I'm having a great holiday اقضي عطلة رائعة *with my family in the marshes* الاهوار *, doing a lot of canoeing* ركوب الزورق *and fishing* صيد الاسماك .

We are staying نقيم *with a family in Al-Hmmaar marshland* هور الحمار . *They know* يعرف *a lot about the places there. Yesterday, they talked about an amazing* مدهش *project* مشروع *called 'Restoring the Garden of Eden in the south of Iraq.' The marshes are known* تعرف *as the Garden of Eden and used to cover* تغطي *about 9000 km². They were part* جزء *of Mesopotamia* الاسم القديم للعراق *, which has been inhabited* مسكون *by the Sumerians* السومريون *from the dawn of civilization* فجر الحضارات . تتقلص

Over the centuries قرون من الزمن , the marshes have grown تكبر or Shrunk depending حسب on how much rain كمية المطر there has been. During the seasonal floods موسم الفيضان , water overflows يطفح the riverbanks ضفة النهر and stops يوقف the marshes drying out الجفاف . This area is one of the largest أكبر and most important wetlands مسطحات مائية in the world. It supports تغذي a wide range of plants نباتات and animals حيوانات , and is a major رئيسي stopping point نقطة توقف for migrating birds هجرة الطيور . The marshes are also home to more than half a million people نصف مليون سائح , a community مجتمع thought to be the descendants of the Sumerians.

My holiday is a bit exhausting مرهق , because you have to row a canoe نجذف في الزورق (mashhoof مشحوف) to go from one house to another. The people are very generous كرماء and friendly ودود , but they lack health يفتقر للرعاية الصحية care , education تعليم and drinking water ماء للشرب . They live on fishing , shooting birds صيد الطيور , raising buffaloes and growing rice يزرع الرز . A few families breed cows يربي الابقار and Sheep الاغنام .

Buffaloes الجاموس provide يجهز milk , butter زبد , cheese جبن and yoghurt لبن The people live in arched reed تقوس القصب houses built on the waterside or on artificial islands جزر اصطناعية of reeds قصب , papyrus ورق البردي and mud طين .

I have learned a lot about wetlands, the environment البيئة and life in the marshes. I am sure that there are marsh plants that have not been studied yet, which may one day be made into medicines. I have also found out اكتشف about how the marshes were dried جففت out in the 1990s and how that badly affected تاثير سيء the people and environment. A huge area مناطق شاسعة was destroyed دمرت , but now experts خبراء are working hard to restore اعادة the damaged environment, and this encourages يشجع the animals and birds of the marshes to return العودة . This will take a long time, but it's so important. Otherwise والا , we'll face نواجه real problems مشكلة حقيقية in the future.

Perhaps I'll write again before we come home. If not, I'll definitely call you as soon as possible.

Wishing you all the best,
Layla

Verbs of Certainly ظروف التوكيد

- **Definitely بالتاكيد, probably ربما and perhaps ربما**
  Are adverbs that say how sure you are.
  هي ظروف تستخدم للتعبير عن مدى تأكدك من حدوث الفعل.



Lesson 4 Activity Book P.117

مهم جدا / للامتحان التحريري

(A) Answer the questions about the letter on Student's Book page 79.

1- *Where did Layla go on holiday?* اين ذهبت ليلى في العطلة ؟

– *AL-Hamaar marchland , in the south of Iraq.* هور الحمار جنوب العراق

2- *What did she do on holiday, and what did she learn about?*
ماذا فعلت وماذا تعلمت في تلك العطلة

– *Canoeing* قيادة زورق *, fishing* صيد السمك *. she learned about the wetland environment* تعلمت عن مناطق المسطحات المائية والبيئة هناك *and the project [restoring the Garden of Eden]* عن مشروع استعادة جنة عدن

3- *Who lives in the marshes? How long have they lived there?*
من يسكن الاهوار ومنذ متى ؟

– *Descendants of the Sumerians* احفاد السومريين *, they lived there since the dawn of civilizations* يعيشون هناك منذ فجر الحضارات

4- *What do the people eat? What are their houses like?*
ماذا ياكلون كيف هي بيوتهم

How do they move around? كيف يتنقلون

– *They eat fish* سمك *, birds* طيور *, rice* رز *and butter* زبد *, cheese* جبن *and yoghurt* لبن *made from the buffalo milk* حليب الجاموس *. Their houses are made of reeds* مصنوعة من القصب *and are arch-shaped* مقوسة الشكل *. they travel by canoe* يتنقل بالزوارق

5- *What do the people lack?* الى ما يفتقر سكان الاهوار ؟

– *Health care* رعاية صحية *, education* التعليم *and drinking water* شرب المياه *.*

6- *Why are these marshes so important?* لماذا تعتبر هذه الاهوار مهمة ؟

– *They are important for the environment* البيئة *, and the lives of people* حياة الناس *, animals* الحيوانات *and birds.* الطيور

7- *What destroyed a large area of the marshes?* ما الذي دمر مناطق الاهوار ؟

– *They were dried out* جففت *in 1990s.*

8- *Why do you think it's important to restore the marshes? What will happen if we don't?* لماذا يجب استرجاع الاهوار وماذا سيحدث اذا لم نستعيدها ؟

– *Because they are a source of life* مصدر للحياة *for people , animals and birds. If we don't restore them* اذا لم نستعيدها *, we will lose a big source of natural wealth.* مصدر الثروة الطبيعية

(B) Complete the sentences with اكمل الجمل التالية بـ **probably** ربما **, perhaps** ربما **or definitely** بالتاكيد .

مهم

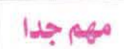
لاحظ/ **perhaps** غالبا تكون بداية الجملة

1- *I love this place. I* ___definitely___ *want to come back soon.*
2- *It's raining heavily. The tennis match will* ___definitely___ *be cancelled.*
3- ___Perhaps___ *I'll be a geologist when I'm older.*
4- *You must read this book. It's* ___definitely___ *the most interesting book I've ever read.*
5- *Adnan didn't come to school today. He's* ___probably___ *ill.*
6- *I'm not sure, but I will* ___probably___ *write about rainforests for my Geography project.*
7- ___Perhaps___ *you can get the information you need in the self-access centre.*
8- *I think it will be sunny tomorrow, so we can* ___probably___ *go to the beach.*

(C) Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences. اختر الجواب الصحيح

مهم جدا

1- *If we destroy the rainforest, many animals and Plants* ___will disappear.___
   a) ___will disappear___   b) *disappear*
2- *If we don't study rainforest plants, we* ___might not find___ *cures for some diseases.*
   a) ___might not find___   b) *don't find*
3- *If a lizard* سحلية *loses its tail, it always* ___grows___ *back.*
   a) *might grow back*   b) ___grows___
4- *We* ___might go___ *to South America if we have a long holiday.*
   a) ___might go___   b) *go*
5- *Some plants eat insects* حشرة *if an insect* ___lands___ *on their leaves, the plants catch them.*
   a) *will land*   b) ___lands___
6- *If a rubber tree* ___gets___ *too cold, it dies.*
   a) ___gets___   b) *might get*



Unscramble the sentences and write them with correct punctuation. رتب الكلمات التالية لكتابة جمل صحيحة

1- *tonight I'm the to definitely going game*
– *I'm definitely going to the game tonight.*
2- *can perhaps we lunch have tomorrow together*
– *Perhaps we can have lunch together tomorrow .*
3- *probably library books the has the you want*
– *The library probably has the books you want.*
4- *was the best definitely that film ever seen I've*
– *That was definitely the best film I have ever seen.*
5- *the probably weather will be time year sunny at of this*
– *The weather will probably be sunny at this time of year.*

Unit Seven Lesson Five P.79

دراسة للامتحان التحريري

From the Earth to the refinery

من باطن الأرض الى معامل التكرير (المصفى)

خارطة عبر الاقمار	رافعة	نماذج صخرية	انابيب	تكرير	محطة وقود
radar map	derrick	rock samples	pipeline	refinery	petrol station



1- rock samples 2- radar map 3- derrick 4- pipeline 5- refinery 6- petrol station

Petroleum الصناعات النفطية was formed شكلت millions of years ago. Animals and plants died and were covered تدفن / تغطى by layers طبقات of mud طين and water ماء . These layers طبقات put pressure ضغط on the remains بقايا of the animals and plants. The heat and pressure slowly changed them to petroleum. الحرارة والضغط تحولها الى نفط

Petroleum is not found everywhere. To find it, geologists examine يتفحص rock samples عينات صخرية from the Earth, or they use satellite images صور الاقمار الصناعية and radar maps خرائط الرادار . When petroleum has been found in an area , drilling تنقيب takes place to find out تحديد if there is enough oil to make it worthwhile شيء مجدي extracting استمد . If there is enough, a well is drilled يتم حفر بئر through the rock الصخور . It can be as deep عميق as five kilometres.A derrick رافعة has to be built to hold the tools that are used by the workers and to hold the pipes الانابيب that have to go into the well. When the oil is reached يتوصلوا اليه , it gushes يندفع up through خلال the pipes.

When petroleum comes out of the ground الارض , it is a thick, black liquid. سائل اسود سميك It needs to be processed يصنع before it can be used. This takes place at a refinery تكرير . The oil is sent to the refinery by ship or through pipes. At the refinery, it is separated يفصل into different petroleum products منتجات نفطية مختلفة .

Many different products منتجات are made from petroleum. You probably ربما know that the petrol people put in their cars comes from petroleum. Did you know that everyday items such as crayons الوان الباستيل and bubble gum علكة are made from petroleum? It is even used in complex معقدة equipment تجهيزات like artificial صناعي hearts that can help save lives. Some people worry يقلق that petroleum products damage تضر the environment البيئة , but cleaner products منظفات are being developed تتطور by petroleum companies.

Lesson 5 Activity Book P.120

(A) Put the main stages of the process in order. Number them 1 to 5.

رتب الجمل التالية لتوضيح مراحل انتاج النفط [للاطلاع]

5 *Some refined oil is used to make thousands of products we use every day.*

1 *To find petroleum, rock samples, satellite images and radar maps are studied.*

4 *The petroleum is sent to a refinery, where it will be separated into different products.*

2 *When it has been found, a derrick is built and a well is drilled.*

3 *When the oil is reached, it gushes up through the pipes.*

The Passive المبني للمجهول

- **Form the passive with the verb be + past participle.**
  Petroleum was formed millions of years ago.
  (past simple passive)

نستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول عندما نريد التركيز على الحدث نفسه وليس على من قام به ويكون عدة انواع حسب زمن الجملة الاصلية :

أولا – المبني للمجهول مع المضارع البسيط :

1- *He writes his report every day.* *(passive voice)*
– *His report is written every day.*

ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية.

2- *They find petroleum everywhere .* *(passive voice)*
– *Petroleum is found everywhere.*

مفعول به +	للمفرد / للجمع / (I)	is / are / am + P.P

ثانيا – المبني للمجهول مع الماضي البسيط :

3- *She broke the window last night.* *(passive voice)*
– *The window was broken last night.*

ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية.

4- *~~someone~~ stole my mobile last week.* *(passive voice)*
– *My mobile was stolen last week.*

م. به +	للمفرد / للجمع	was / were + P.P

ثالثا – المبني للمجهول مع المضارع المستمر :

ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية.

م.به +	مفرد / جمع	is / are + being + P.P

5– *She is writing a letter now*
– *A letter is being written now.*

6- He is painting the walls at the moment.

- The walls are being painted at the moment.

جمع

رابعا – المبني للمجهول مع الماضي المستمر :

7- She was washing **the garage** when I arrived.

- The garage was being washed when I arrived. .

8- While the mechanic was repairing my car, I went to the café.

- While my car was being repaired, I went to the café.

خامسا – المبني للمجهول مع المضارع التام أو الماضي التام :

9- She has finished the homework. (passive)

- The homework has been finished.

10- He had invited his friends before he travelled.

- His friends had been invited before he travelled.

ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية.

م. به +	has مضارع مفرد have مضارع جمع had ماضي	+ been	+ P.P

سادسا – المبني للمجهول مع المستقبل (أو الاحتمالية) :

11- They will rob the bank this week.

- The bank will be robbed this week.

12- They may sell the house.

- The house may be sold.

ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية.

م. به +	will can may	+ be	+ P.P

لاحظ الامثلة التالية /

1- A letter ---------- (print) at the moment. (correct)

- A letter is being printed at the moment.

تذكر/ بما ان الجملة (at the moment) مضارع مستمر (ing)
تاكد فيما اذا كانت مبنية للمعلوم أم للمجهول.
فاذا بدأت الجملة بمن وقع عليه تأثير الفعل فعندها تكون مبنية للمجهول
ولكن اذا بدأت الجملة بمن قام بالفعل فعندها تكون مبنية للمعلوم.

1- Fatima got (get) a loan from the bank last month.

2- Mobiles --------- (buy) by a lot of people.

- Mobiles are brought by a lot of people.

3- The stolen money ---------- (not find) yet.

- The stolen money hasn't been found yet.

Lesson 5 Activity Book P.120

C) Find examples of these passive forms in the text:

أوجد جمل بصيغة المبني للمجهول في القطعة (من الأنواع التالية)

the present simple passive — *the past simple passive*
the present perfect simple passive — *the present continuous passive*

1- *Petroleum is not found everywhere (present simple)*
2- *Animals and plants died and were covered layers of mud and waters. (past simple)*
3- *When petroleum has been found ---------- . (present perfect)*
4- *------- cleaner products are being developed by petroleum companies. (present continuous)*

D) Match the two halves of each sentence. Then change the active sentences into passive sentences. مهم جدا

1- *Petroleum has* ➔ *c) been used since the 19m century.*
2- *The radar maps are* ➔ *e) being studied by our geologists.*
3- *Another oil well will* ➔ *d) be drilled in the spring.*
4- *The derrick* الرافعة *will* ➔ *b) be completed soon.*
5- *A new refinery is* ➔ *a) being built.*

Lesson 6 Activity Book P.121

B) Highlight the important parts of the text. Then write a summary of the main points. وضح النقاط الأساسية في القطعة ثم اكتب ملخص عنها. للاطلاع

Shopping online is easy because you don't have to travel anywhere and you don't have to carry anything. It can also be cheaper because the people selling things online don't have the expense of running a shop and because you can easily compare prices online and find the cheapest.
There are two disadvantages. First, you may be disappointed when the things you buy arrive. For example, clothes may not fit you. Secondly, shopping can be unsafe, but not if you use a safe site.

C) Work with two partners. Say what you think about shopping online. Think about what the text said and these questions: اقرا الأسئلة التالية واجب بما يعبر عن رايك للاطلاع

1- *What kinds of things can you buy online?* ما هي الأشياء التي تشتريها عبر النت ؛
2- *Do you agree with the advantages discussed in the text?* هل تتفق مع الإيجابيات المذكورة في النص ؛

3- *Can you think of any other advantages?* هل لديك إيجابيات أخرى

4- *Do you agree with the disadvantages discussed in the text?* هل تتفق مع السلبيات المذكورة في القطعة ؟

5- *Can you think of any other disadvantages?* هل لديك سلبيات أخرى ؟

6- *Do you like going to shops? Why?/Why not?* هل تحب الذهاب الى السوق ؟

7- *Have you ever bought anything online?* هل اشتريت شيء يوم ما عن طريق النت ؟

8- *Would you like to?* هل تحب ذلك ؟

Unit Seven Lesson Seven P.81

A presentation (تقديم موضوع) الشرح

- **Read Jaber's presentation and put the paragraphs in order.**

(77) **Then listen and check your answers.**

اقرا الشرح التالي ثم رتب المقاطع بالتسلسل الصحيح.

A
- *satellite* قمر صناعي
- *equipment* معدات
- *communication* تواصل
- *receive* يستقبل
- *source of power* مصدر طاقة
- *solar panels* الواح الطاقة الشمسية
- *energy* طاقة
- *metal* معدن

B
- *revolves* يدور
- *launched* ينطلق
- *space shuttle* مكوك فضائي
- *orbit* فلك (مدار) / يدور
- *varies* مختلف

C
- *meteorologists* مختصي الانواء الجوية
- *environmental* بيئي
- *destruction* الدمار
- *rainforests* الغابات الاستوائية

D
- *presentation* شرح
- *different* مختلف

E
- *favourite* مفضل
- *picnic* سفرة
- *remember* تذكر

الجواب 1- D 2- B 3- A 4- C 5- E

Lesson 7 Activity Book P.122

(A) Find these words in the text on Student's Book page 81. Try to work out their meaning *and use them in sentences of your own.*

- *solar panel* الواح الطاقة الشمسية	*Solar panels provide the satellites with energy*
- *fibreglass* فايبركلاس الالياف الزجاجية	
- *revolve* يدور	*The earth revolves around the sun.*
- *launch* ينطلق - *orbit* فلك	

(B) Complete the expressions the boy uses with words from the box. Check your answers in the Student's Book. اكمل مايلي

me tell you	*Do you have any*	*I'll tell*	*Finally*
Now	*Take a look at*	*I'll talk*	

To say what he is going to talk about

1- *First I'll tell you what a satellite is.*
2- *Then I'll talk about what is in a satellite.*
3- *Finally , I'll talk about some of the things that satellites are used for.*

To move on to a new topic

4- *Right. Now let me tell you what is in a satellite.*
5- *Now I'll talk about what satellites are used for.*

To tell the class to look at a picture

6- *Take a look at this picture.*

To tell the class they can ask questions

7- *Do you have questions?*

(D) *Work with a partner. Read these sentences aloud. Which words do you think are stressed? Underline them.*

للاطلاع / تمرين شفوي

ضع خط تحت الكلمات المشددة (لفظا)

1- *Rubber trees grow in the rainforest, but cacti* الصبار *grow in the desert.*
2- *John wants to be a geologist, but Nabil wants to be a meteorologist.*
3- *This machine can only print documents, but that machine can copy them too.*
4- *My camera weighs 300 grams, but my brother's camera weighs 500 grams.*
5- *A map shows you where you want to go, but GPS also shows you where you are.*



Prepare for the next lesson. أكتب عن كوكب ما واجب عن الأسئلة التالية .
(النموذج التالي هو عن كوكب زحل)

P.124

- *What is its name?* ما اسمه
- *Saturn* كوكب زحل
- *What does it look like?* كيف يبدو
- *It is very big with rings* حلقات *around it*
- *How big is it?* كم حجمه
- *It is ten times as wide as earth.*
- *How far is it from the Earth?* كم يبعد عن الأرض ؟
- *It is about 746 million miles.*
- *What is the temperature on the planet?* كم درجة الحرارة عليه ؟
- *It is about 167 degrees. (It is cold).*
- *What is its position from the sun?* ما هو موقعها من الشمس ؟
- *It is the sixth planet from the sun.*
- *Is it flat or mountainous?* هل هي مسطحة أم جبلية ؟
- *It is different from earth , it is not rocky.*
- *Does it have a satellite?* يوجد لديها قمر صناعي ؟
- *I don't think it has a satellite .*
- *Is there anything unusual about it?* هل هناك أي شيء غير عادي حول هذا الموضوع؟
- *The rings around it.*
- *When was it discovered?* متى تم اكتشافها؟
- *It was discovered about 1610.*
- *What is it made of?* مما هو مصنوع ؟
- *It is made of gases.*
- *Has it been studied by any spacecraft?* هل دُرس من قبل أي مركبة فضائية؟
- *Yes , it has been studied by many spacecrafts.*

Lesson 8 Activity Book P.124

للاطلاع / شفوي

(A) (80) Listen and mark a slash (/) in the sentences in the places where the speaker pauses to breathe.

ضع شارحة في الأماكن الذي توقف فيها المتحدث عن الكلام للتنفس

Mercury كوكب عطارد *is a rocky planet* كوكب صخري *like the Earth /. Mariner 10, a spacecraft* مركبة فضائية */, visited Mercury in 1974 and 1975 /. It took pictures of some parts of the planet /.*

A new spacecraft was launched أطلق *in 2004 and started orbiting Mercury* تدور في فلك *in 2011. It is taking pictures of the rest of the planet.*



Unit Seven Lesson Nine P.81

A science report تقرير علمي

- **Read the report and find the missing sentences in Exercise A in the Activity Book.**

سلحفاة البحر (هوكسبل)

The hawksbill sea turtle



① *The hawksbill is a medium size sea turtle with a beautiful shell.* Its shell is a mixture of dark and light colours and its belly is white or yellow. Its colours help it hide تختبأ from its enemies اعداء in the water. The turtle's name comes from the shape of its mouth, which looks a bit like the beak منقار of a hawk صقر . The hawksbill weighs وزن about 60 kilograms and is about one metre long. The hawksbill sea turtle lives in the Atlantic الأطلسي , Pacific الهادي and Indian Oceans المحيط الهندي .

② *These sea turtles find their food at the bottom of the ocean.*

③ *Although hawksbill sea turtles have been protected for years, they are still.*

Lesson 9 Activity Book P.125

A **Skim the report on Student's Book page 66. Match these sentences to the correct paragraph. Write numbers 1 to 3.** للاطلاع

وصل الجمل التالية بارقام المقاطع في قطعة الكتاب صفحة ٦٦

a) *Although hawksbill turtles have been protected for years, they are still endangered.* **3**

b) *The hawksbill is a medium-sized sea turtle with a very beautiful shell.* **1**

c) *These sea turtles find their food at the bottom of the ocean.* **2**



B **Read the summary. Find five mistakes and rewrite the summary on the lines.** شفوي / للاطلاع

You can recognize the hawksbill turtle because of its pretty ~~eggs~~ shell صدفة and its unusual mouth, which looks like a jellyfish. It eats sea animals and ~~coral~~ plants . It comes out of the ocean only to ~~sleep~~ lay . These sea turtles are protected, but they are endangered by ~~fishermen~~ pollution تلوث. We can all help protect them by being more careful with our rubbish.

- **Read the language box.**
  How is however different from but **and** although **?**

Contrasting information

- Use *however* , *although* , and *but* to introduce contrasting or surprising information.
  Hunting for them is illegal . However, they are still endangered.
  Hunting for them is illegal. They are still endangered, however.
  These turtles are rare, but there are things we can do to help them survive.
  Although the turtles spend most of their time in the water females come out to lay their eggs.

تستخدم هذه العبارات للتعبير عن التناقض واحيانا (الدهشة) من معلومة معينة ويكون استخدامها كما يلي.

أولا – يمكن وضع (however) في بداية او نهاية الجملة المناقضة للاخرى حيث اذا كانت في الوسط يتبعها فارزة واذا كانت في النهاية يسبقها فارزة.

– *Turtles live in many parts of the ocean. However, they are endangered.*
جملة التناقض

– *Turtles live in many parts of the ocean. They are endangered, however.*
جملة التناقض

ثانيا – توضع (but) فقط في وسط الجملة وبعدها جملة التناقض وقد يسبقها فارزة.

– *Turtles were once hunted for their shells, but hunting them is now illegal.*

ثالثا – توضع (although) في بداية أو وسط الجملة حيث تكون الجملة الأخرى تحمل فكرة التناقض أو معلومة تجلب الدهشة أو التعجب.

Although + جملة اساسية , جملة تناقض

– *Although the baby turtles have just hatched, they know how to find the ocean.*

(C) Read and match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

وصل مايلي

1- *Although we have been studying these animals for years* → *e)we still have very little information, about them.*
2- *We went to the beach to look for turtle eggs,* → *d) but we didn't find any.*
3- *I know you like books about mammals.* → *a) However, I think you'll really enjoy this book about sea turtles.*
4- *Not many baby turtles survive,* → *b) although thousands of them are born.*
5- *People used to make jewellery from turtle shells,* → *c) but it is now illegal.*

حفظ - املاء

D Find words or phrases in the last paragraph of the report that mean the same as: أكتب مرادفات الكلمات التالية

مهم جدا

1- *look at carefully = examining* يتفحص	4- *Get = obtain* يحصل على
2- *See = observed* يتمعن النظر	5- *Tell = inform* يخبر / يبلغ
3- *Seems = appears* يبدو	

Lesson 10 Activity Book P.126

A Look back at the report on Student's Book page 82. What are the topics of the paragraphs? (P.82) ما هي الموضوعات الرئيسية لكل مقطع في الدرس التاسع

للاطلاع

1- *Appearance (what they look like)* المظهر الخارجي
2- *What they eat (habitat)* المأكل / الموطن
3- *Dangerous* خطورتها

B Write a report about a marine animal. أكتب تقرير عن الحيوانات البحرية

All types جميع الأنواع *of life are found* توجد *in the sea , including* تشمل *, birds* الطيور *(penguins* البطريق *) , reptiles* الزواحف *(sea turtles* السلحفاة *, sea snakes* أفاعي الماء *, different kinds* أنواع مختلفة *of fish* سمك *, whales* حيتان *and a lot of the animals* وحيوانات أخرى *.*

Marine life is very important مهمة *. It provides* تجهز *us with food* غذاء *, medicine* دواء *and raw materials* المواد الخام *, in addition to helping to support tourism all over the world.*

Although marine animals are important and useful, they are endangered في خطر *by pollution. We can all protect* يحمي *them by being more careful with our rubbish* الازبال *.*

Revision Activity Book P.127

A Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences to learn how to revise for a test. وصل بدايات الجمل بالنهاية المناسبة

مهم

نام	صعب	شريك	سوم	معجم / مصطلحات	يوميات	سأل
sleep	*difficult*	*partner*	*day*	*vocabulary*	*diary*	*ask*

1- If you revise a little bit every day, → h) you will remember information better.
2- If you use the round up page, → e) you will have a clear revision programme.
3- It will be more fun → d) if you work with a friend.
4- If you read your learning diary, → f) you will find answers to your questions.
5- Don't wait until the last minute to ask your teacher for help → g) if you don't understand something.
6- If you try to use some of the words in your vocabulary notebook every day, → c) you will soon learn them.
7- If you revise the night before an exam, → a) it will not help you.
8- You will do much better → b) if you get plenty of sleep the night before an exam.

B) Match the beginnings and endings to make words from the unit. وصل المقاطع التالية لكتابة كلمة

الكلمات / حفظ ـ املاء

1-	mem → h) ory →	1-	memory	ذاكرة
2-	geo → c) logist →	2-	geologist	اختصاصي بطبقات الارض
3-	der → i) rick →	3-	derrick	رافعة
4-	hur → j) ricane →	4-	hurricane	اعصار
5-	be → b) ak →	5-	beak	منقار
6-	tan → d) ker →	6-	tanker	خزان
7-	satel → a) lite →	7-	satellite	قمر صناعي
8-	laun → g) ch →	8-	launch	اطلق قمر صناعي للفضاء
9-	orb → e) it →	9-	orbit	فلك / يدور
10-	refin → f) ery →	10-	refinery	مصفاة / تكرير

C) Match the words in Exercise B with their definitions.

مهم جدا — وصل الكلمات بتعاريفها — حفظ / املاء

1- a place where petroleum is processed مكان تكرير النفط → Refinery مصفاة / تكرير
2- the circle a satellite makes around a planet الفلك الذي يدور فيه القمر الصناعي → Orbit فلك / يدور
3- a person who studies the Earth الشخص الذي يدرس الارض → Geologist اختصاصي بطبقات الارض
4- a dangerous storm عاصفة شديدة خطرة → Hurricane اعصار
5- something that is built over a petroleum well شيء يبنى فوق بئر النفط → Derrick رافعة
6- to put a satellite into space اطلاق قمر صناعي → Launch اطلق قمر صناعي للفضاء

7- *a bird's mouth* فم الطائر	→	*Beak* منقار
8- *something that revolves around a planet* شيء يدور حول الكوكب	→	*satellite* قمر صناعي
9- *a ship for carrying petroleum or gas* سفينة تحمل النفط أو الغاز (ناقلات النفط)	→	*Tanker* خزان
10- *software in your computer that holds information* برنامج في الكومبيوتر يخزن المعلومات	→	*memory* ذاكرة

Test Activity Book P.128

(A) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb. Then write your own sentence with zero or first conditional.
اكمل الجمل الشرطية بحالة الصفر والحالة الاولى

مهم جدا جدا

يرى	يعطي	يريد	كان	ارتفع	ادار	عرض
see	*give*	*want*	*be*	*rise*	*turn*	*show*

1- *If the light is green, the machine* is *on.* **(zero)**
2- *If air gets hot, it* rises . **(zero)**
3- *If you watch Channel 3 tonight, you* will see *me on TV.* **(first)**
4- *If you don't know what to write about, I* will give *you some ideas.* **(first)**
5- *If you want, I* will show *you how the machine works.* **(first)**
6- *If it's hot, the teacher* turns *on the fan* . (will turn) **(zero , first)**
7- *If you tell Meera you're going to Cornwall, she* will want *to go too.* **(first)**

(B) Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb أكمل الجمل التالية بصيغة المبني للمجهول

مهم جدا

1- *This book* was written *(write) by my favourite author.*
2- *In the future, more endangered animals* will be protected *(protect) from hunters.*
3- *Today, more gas* is being sold *(sell) to other countries than before.*
4- *Petroleum* is used *(use) in thousands of everyday products.*
5- *Our new offices* have not been built *(build) yet.*

(C) Complete the sentences with words from the unit.
املا الفراغات

الكلمات حفظ املاء ومعاني

1- *The moon* orbits يدور حول *the Earth.*
2- *Did you listen to the* weather forecast الانواء الجوية *this morning? It's going to be very hot.*
3- Geologist *can use rock samples to help them find petroleum.* المختصين بطبقات الارض
4- *A* hurricane الاعصار *is a very big storm that forms over warm water.*

5- Some **marine biologists** علماء الاحياء البحرية *work on boats so that they can study marine life far from land.*

6- *Petroleum is sent to a* **refinery** مصفاة *to be changed into different petroleum products.*

7- **Satellite** الاقمار الصناعية *help us get TV programmes from many countries.*

8- *Rockets are used to* **launch** يطلق *satellites into space.*

9- **Meteorologist** مختصين الانواء الجوية *try to warn people if they know a big storm is coming.*

10- *I have a really bad* **memory** ذاكرة *and can't remember anyone's names!*

D Match the words that go together.

الكلمات / حفظ ـ املاء

Write the letters next to the numbers. وصل ما يلي :

مهم جدا

1- test →	e) tube →	1- Test tube	انبوب اختبار
2- water →	a) samples →	2- Water samples	عينات للماء
3- solar →	g) panels →	3- Solar panels	الواح الطاقة الشمسية
4- radar →	f) map →	4- Radar map	صور عبر الاقمار الصناعية
5- gas →	c) industry →	5- Gas industry	صناعة الغاز
6- natural →	h) reserves →	6- Natural reserves	محمية طبيعية
7- new →	d) technologies →	7- New technologies	التكنولوجيا الحديثة
8- final →	b) destination →	8- Final destination	الوجهة الاخيرة / أخر مكان

E Read about Saturn and answer the questions.

اقرا عن كوكب زحل واجب عن الاسئلة التالية

للاطلاع

1- *What planet is larger than Saturn?* اي الكواكب أكبر من زحل ؛

– *Jupiter* المشتري *is larger than Saturn* زحل .

2- *What is Saturn made of ?* مم يتكون كوكب زحل ؛

– *It is mostly made of gases* من الغازات .

3- *How is Saturn different from Earth?* كيف يختلف كوكب زحل عن الارض ؛

– *Saturn* (زحل) *is much wider than earth* (الارض) *and it is made of gases not rocks.* (ليس من الصخور)

4- *What are Saturn's rings made of ?* مم تتكون الحلقات المحيطة بكوكب زحل

– *Saturn's rings are mostly ice* جليد *with some small rocks.*

5- *Where do Saturn's moons orbit ?* أين تدور أقمار كوكب زحل ؛

– *Most of them orbit* تدور *at the edge* حافة *of the rings* على حافة الحلقات *but some of them orbit inside the rings* داخل الحلقات .

الدرس مهم للامتحان التحريري

UNIT EIGHT

GPS receivers جهاز أستقبال (جي بي أس)



GPS Helps Rescuers Find Hiker

An injured مصاب hiker مسافر was rescued أنقذ in the Scottish Highlands تلال سكوتلاند yesterday. Rescuers found Paul Dupont , a hiker from France, thanks to his GPS receiver.

Paul was hiking يسافر in the hills near Aviemore مدينة غرب سكوتلاندا when there was an unexpected غير متوقع snowstorm عاصفة ثلجية . He decided to turn back يعود because he knew يعرف that it could be dangerous خطر to be out in this area alone وحيد in bad weather, even in the autumn فصل الخريف . 'The snow الجليد began to fall faster يقع أسرع and thicker يعود ,' said Paul, 'and I couldn't see very far ahead.' Paul continued أستمر walking يمشي . An experienced ذو خبرة hiker, he was not very worried قلق . Then, suddenly فجأة , he lost فقد his footing توازنه . The next minute, he was sliding يتزلج down a long hill and gathering speed. A rock صخرة eventually نهاية الأمر broke his fall أوقعته . Paul tried to stand up. 'I screamed صرخ in pain ألم ,' he said , 'and fell down again. I knew I had broken my leg كسرت ساقي .'

Fortunately لحسن الحظ , Paul had a mobile phone in his pocket جيبه and he called the police. He told them he was hurt أصيب and unable لايستطيع to walk. ' But I didn't know where I was. It had become very cold,' he said, 'and I was afraid I was going to die.' However على اية حال , Paul remembered تذكر that he had a GPS receiver in his rucksack حقيبة الظهر . He used it to find where he was on a map and he was able to tell the police. Twenty minutes later, a mountain-rescue helicopter طائرة اسعاف في المناطق الجبلية arrived to take him to hospital. 'I'm very lucky محظوظ ,' he told reporters الصحافة . 'I'm alive حي , thanks to my GPS receiver.'

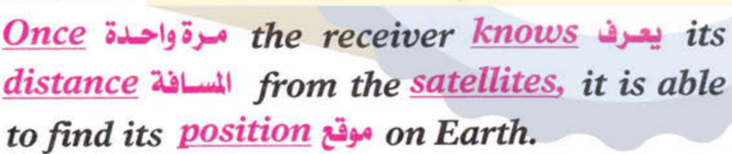
How A GPS Receiver Works

Most people know يعرف it is possible ممكن to buy a car with a Global Positioning System نظام . What many people do not know is that you can also get a handheld يدوي GPS receiver.

Fishermen صيادين الاسماك use them to find where they are in the ocean المحيط , and many people who do outdoor sports الرياضة في الهواء الطلق such as hiking سفر use them to avoid getting lost لتجنب ان يفقد الطريق .

How do GPS receivers work? كيف يعمل (GPS)

They are connected متصل to a network شبكة of satellites الاقمار الصناعية. When you turn your GPS receiver on تشغيل , it looks for يبحث at least four of the GPS satellites. Radio signals اشارات راديوية are sent from the satellites to the receiver. The receiver measures يقيسه the time it takes for the signals to reach يصل it.



With this information معلومات , the receiver is able to measure how far كم يبعد it is from the satellites.

Once مرة واحدة the receiver knows يعرف its distance المسافة from the satellites, it is able to find its position موقع on Earth.

When its position has been calculated يستنتج , it is matched يوصل to a map the receiver has in its memory الذاكرة . Then you can look at the map and see exactly تماما where you are.

GPS receivers are expensive غالي الثمن , but many people who are outdoors a lot think they are worth يستحق ذلك the money.



Lesson 1 Activity Book P.113

الاسئلة مهمة للامتحان التحريري

A) Answer these questions about the newspaper article on Student's Book page 86.

1- *What word اي كلمة shows تبين that Paul did not think لايعتقد it would snow ستثلج ?*

– *Unexpected غير متوقع*

2- *Why did he not think it would snow?* لماذا لم يعتقد انها ستثلج ؟

– *Because it was Autumn فصل الخريف not winter فصل الشتاء .*

3- *How do you know that he had done a lot of hiking?* كيف تعرف انه قام بكثير من الجولات ؟

– *He was experienced ذو خبرة*

4- *Find phrases that mean the following:* أوجد عبارات تعني مايلي

– *a) he slipped and fell = lost of his footing* (فقد توازنه) انزلق ووقع

b) going faster = gathering speed. أسرع

c) stopped his slide = broke his fall. وقع

5- *Which do you think was more useful to Paul - his mobile phone or his GPS receiver? Why?* ايهما كان اكثر فائدة جهاز الموبايل أو (GPS)

– *I think both of them were useful, he called the police by mobile and he used (GPS) to know his place.*

(B) Write four sentences reporting what Paul said.

مهم

حول الجمل التالية الى صيغة الكلام الغير مباشر

- *leg in plaster cast, hut feels fine .*
- *thinks mountain-rescue team were fantastic*
- *can't wait to go home*
- *may come back to Scotland, hut in the spring*

1– *Paul said his leg was in plaster cast and he felt much better.*

2- *He said he thought the mountain-rescue team were fantastic.* فريق لانقاذ رائع

3- *He said he couldn't wait to go home.*

4- *He said he might come to Scotland, but in the spring.*

(C) Answer these questions about the article on Student's Book page 87. أجب عن الاسئلة التالية

مهم جدا للامتحان التحريري

1– *Who uses hand-held GPS receivers?* من يستخدم (GPS) يدويا

– *Fishermen* صيادين الاسماك *and people who do outdoor sport .* يمارس الرياضة في الخارج

2- *What sends radio signals to a GPS receiver?* ما الذي يرسل موجات راديو الى (GPS)

– *Satellites* الاقمار الصناعية

3- *What does a GPS receiver have in its memory?* ماذا يوجد في ذاكرة (GPS)

– *Maps* خرائط

(D) Rewrite these active sentences in the passive.

حول الجمل التالية الى صيغة المبني للمجهول

مهم جدا جدا

1– *People sell* **a lot of mobile phones** *to teenagers.*

– *A lot of mobile phones are sold to teenagers .*

2- *Somebody wrote* **this song** *in 2001.*

– *This song was written in 2000.*

3- *Rescuers have found* **the missing boy**.

– *The missing boys has been found by recues .*

4- *People are using* **satellites** *to take pictures of the Earth.*

– *Satellites are being used to take pictures of the earth.*

5- *The headmaster will present* **the cup** *to the winner of the tennis final this evening.*

– *The cup will be presented to the winner of the tennis final this evening.*

 **Imagine your friend is going hiking. Use these notes to give him good advice. *Use ought to, should and could.***

تخيل ان صديقك ذاهب في جولة . اكتب له بعض النصائح مستخدما مايلي :

مهم

[Write good advice: قد تكون صيغة السؤال كما يلي]

Example: – *Bring food and water.*
– *You should bring food and water.*

1- *check weather forecast*
– *You ought to check the weather forecast .*

2- *buy GPS receiver*
– *You could by a GPS reciver.*

3- *not go without mobile phone*
– *You shouldn't go without your mobile phone.*

4- *tell someone where / go*
– *You should tell someone where you are going.*

5- *wear warm clothes*
– *You should wear warm clothes.* ترتدي ملابس دافئة

Unit Eight Lesson Two P.88



Keeping fit in space

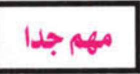
الحفاظ على اللياقة في الفضاء

- **What problems do you think astronauts** رجال الفضاء **have staying fit in space? How do they stay healthy?**

Lesson 2 Activity Book P.133

(A) Complete the sentences with words from the box. املا الفراغات

فيتامين	نظام غذائي	الكالسيوم	حافظ على اللياقة	عضلات	عظام
vitamin	*diet*	*calcium*	*keep fit*	*muscles*	*bones*



مهم جدا

1- *Exercise helps you keep fit and stay healthy.*
2- *It is important to have a diet that includes a lot of different foods.*
3- *There are a lot of bones in your hands and feet.*
4- *The muscles in your body are what make you able to move.*
5- *Dairy foods contain a lot of calcium .*
6- *Some people believe that vitamin C can help you get better faster when you are ill.*

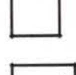
(B) Read the interview on Student's Book pages 88 and 89.

Tick the main points the astronaut makes. للاطلاع

اقرا الموضوع صم ضع علامة ✔ على الجمل التي ذكرها رجل الفضاء .

لا يحتاج ان يكونوا اقوياء في الفضاء رجال الفضاء

1- *Astronauts don't need to be very strong in space, but they need to stay fit for when they get back to Earth.* 
عند عودته الى الارض ولكن يحتاج ان يبقى رشيق ولديه لياقة

2- *Astronauts never have emergencies.* رجال الفضاء ليس لديهم حالة طوارئ 

3- *Being in an environment without gravity can be bad for your muscles and bones.* ان تكون في بيئة خالية من الجاذبية شيء سيء للعظام والعضلات 

4- *Exercise and diet can help astronauts stay healthy.* 
ممارسة الرياضة والنظام الغذائي تساعد رجال الفضاء على البقاء بصحة جيدة.

5- *Food tastes better in space than on Earth.* مذاق الطعام الذ في الفضاء مما هو عليه في الارض

6- *Astronauts spend 20% of their time sleeping.*
رجال الفضاء (20%) يقضون من وقتهم في النوم

7- *Sometimes it is hard to get enough sleep when you are in space.* احيانا من الصعب ان تاخذ كفايتك من النوم في الفضاء 

(C) *Now complete these details supporting each main point.* أكمل ما يلي للاطلاع

1- *Astronauts don't need to be very strong in space, ...*
No gravity in space, so it is easy to move and the muscles don't get any exercise. لايوجد جاذبية في الفضاء لذلك الحركة سهلة ولكن لا تمارس العضلات اي تمرين

2- *Being in an environment without gravity, ...*
– *Can lose up to 20% of their strength, bones get weaker and can break.*
ان تكون في بيئة خالية من الجاذبية تفقدك 20% من قوتك وتضعف عظامك وقد تكسر.

3- *Exercise and diet ...*
– *Use special machines to exercise muscles, eat food with calcium for bones and a balanced diet to give them necessary.* استخدام معدات خاصة للرياضة
وتناول طعام فيه الكالسيوم من اجل عظامك ونظام غذائي متوازن لتمنح جسمك الفيتامينات الضرورية

4- *Sometimes it's hard ...*
– *Because of the light and noise caused by other people. They use masks and earplugs.* بسبب الضوضاء التي يسببها الاخرين رجال الفضاء يستخدمون الاقنعة وسدادة الاذن.

(D) Use your notes to write a summary of the interview. Write about 60 more words. When you have finished, exchange books with a partner and check each other's work للاطلاع

اكتب ملخص عن الموضوع السابق (حوالي 60) كلمة اخرى

Astronauts رجال الفضاء *don't need to be very strong* لايحتاج ان يكون قوي *in space because it is easy to move* لان الحركة سهلة *around since there is no gravity* لانه لا يوجد جاذبية *. However, they need to stay fit* يحتاج للبقاء رشيق *for when they get back to Earth.* عندما يعود للارض

This environment هذه البيئة *can be bad* سيئة *for the muscles* للعضلات *and bones* والعظام *, so the astronauts* رجال الفضاء *have to exercise* يتمرن *and have a healthy diet. They use special machines* أجهزة خاصة *to exercise* للتمرين *. They eat food with a lot of calcium and vitamins to help them sleep. They wear* يرتدي *eyes masks* واقي العيون *to keep out the light and earplugs* سدادة الاذن *to shut out the noise.*



Find a new compound word in the text.
أوجد الكلمات المركبة من النص ثم اكمل الفراغات

earplugs سدادة الاذن	*headache* صداع	*toothache* الم اسنان
tooth brush فرشاة اسنان	*cough syrup* شراب السعال	*Seat belt* حزام الامان
mouth guard حامي الفم	*knee pad* حامية الركبة	*vitamin pill* اقراص الفيتامينات
radar map خارطة عبر الاقمار الصناعية	*test tube* أنبوب اختبار	

Unit Eight Lesson Three P.90

What's the job for you? ما هي المهنة الملائمة لك ؟

- **Match a job from the box with the interests in the column on the left. Two jobs are extra.** وصل الوظيفة بالمكان المناسب في التقرير التالي

طبيب اسنان *dentist*	معلم *teacher*	اخصائي الانواء الجوية *meteorologist*	مهندس بعلوم الفضاء الجوي *aerospace engineer*
صيدلي *chemist*	متخصص بعمل الغابات *forester*	عالم الاحياء البحرية *marine biologist*	متخصص بدراسة الأرض *geologist*

IF ...	You might like to be a / an
You like travelling. تحب السفر You are interested in sea creatures. تحب المعلومات البحرية You are good at science. جيد في العلوم	marine biologist متخصص بدراسة المعلومات البحرية
you are interested in teeth, تحب دراسة الاسنان you like making people feel better, تحب مساعدة الاخرين you know how to make relax, تعرف كيف تجعل الناس تسترخي	dentist طبيب اسنان
you are good at physics, جيد في الفيزياء you are interested in space, محب للفضاء , you want to work with new technologies تعمل بالتكنولوجيا الحديثة	aerospace engineer مختص بعلوم الفضاء
You enjoy working outdoors تحب العمل في الخارج You care about the environment تهتم بالبيئة You think trees are important تعتقد ان الاشجار مهمة	forester مختص بدراسة الغابات
You wonder what causes wind and rain. تتسائل عن سب الرياح والامطار you want to help people, تحب مساعدة الناس you always check the weather forecast. تهتم بالانواء الجوية	meteorologist مختص بالانواء الجوية
You like helping solve people's problems. تحب مساعدة الناس على حل مشاكلهم You are interested in health and medicines تهتم بالصحة والطب You like talking to people. تحب الحديث مع الناس	Chemist صيدلي

Lesson 3 Activity Book P.133

تمرين شفوي

A 76 **Listen to the conversation and note which jobs the speakers mention.** استمع للمحادثة في الكاسيت واكتب أسماء المهن التي ذكرها المتحدث

مختص بدراسة الغابات	طبيب	طبيب اسنان	طيار	مختص بالاحياء المائية
Forester	Doctor	Dentist	Pilot	Marine biologist

سؤال انشاء للامتحان التحريري — اكتب قطعة انشائية عن العمل الذي تحب ان تختص به عندما تكمل دراستك

مهم

What would you like to be When you finish your studying?

I think فكر about this question and I discovered اكتشف that the only answer is to be a pilot طيار . I love this job and I hope to make this dream true أحقق الحلم .

First, if I were a pilot, I could see and visit a lot of countries and of course learn a lot of languages. It is a great chance فرصة عظيمة to visit countries while you are working.

In addition to بالاضافة الى that, it is enjoyable ممتع to travel high in the sky سماء , around the clouds away from the crowded streets شوارع مزدحمة.

And last but not least being a pilot is a chance to be rich. I think pilots earn a lot of money.

What a great job! To fly in the sky, see different countries and get a lot of money. I am going to work hard to get my dream and be a pilot.

Lesson 4 Activity Book P.137

(A) Write the words in the box under the correct headings.

ضع الكلمات في العمود المناسب

as a result	a little later	however	because	but
once	while	when	although	after that

To show when something happened كلمات تدل على زمن حدوث الفعل	To show cause and effect كلمات تدل على السبب والنتيجة	To contrast two ideas كلمات تدل على التناقض
While A little later Once When After that	As a result Because	However But Although

(B) Read and complete this paragraph with words from Exercise A.

اكمل الفراغات التالية بكلمات من الجدول السابق

The first time I went rollerblading التزلج على عجلات was with my cousin Mahmoud. Mahmoud was pretty good although he had never done it before. I tried my best, but I kept bumping يصدم / تصادم into people because I didn't know how to stop. Finally, a nice man showed me how to do it. After that I didn't fall لم اقع كثيرا quite as much, but I still fell.

(C) Read the next paragraph of the story and the questions. Why are they difficult to answer?

1- *How many things was the writer wearing?* كم عدد الأشياء التي كان يرتديها الكاتب ؟
- *Four (roller blades , a helmet خوذة, knee pads واقيات ركبة and wrist guards واقيات رسخ)*

2- *What kept falling off?* ما الذي كان يقع منه ؟
- *His helmet, knee pads and his roller blades.*

3- *What happened after half an hour?* ماذا حدث بعد نصف ساعة ؟
- *After half an hour he told Mahmoud that he had to get new equipment.*

Write the paragraph so that it is easier to read.

I was not enjoying myself I was wearing يرتدي new rollerblades عجلات A helmet خوذة knee pads واقيات ركبة and wrist guards واقيات الرسخ , but I still got hurt ألم every time I fell وقع . I realized أدرك my helmet and knee pads were too big and my rollerblades were too small. They kept falling off. I couldn't see because my helmet covered غطت my eyes. And my feet hurt after half an hour I told Mahmoud I had to get new equipment معدات . When everything was the right size, it was much easier.

(D) Number these writing steps in the correct order.

5 *Read it to make sure it is clear. Make it clearer if you need to.*

3 *Organize your notes so that similar ideas go together.*

6 *Proofread for punctuation, spelling and grammar.*

2 *Write your ideas in note form.*

4 *Write the story.*

1 *Choose the topic you like best (if there is a choice).*

(E) Write a story about the first time you did something. Follow the steps in Exercise D. Use your notebook. اكتب قصة عن شيء فعلته لاول مرة

سؤال انشاء للامتحان التحريري

A STORY ABOUT THE FIRST TIME YOU DID SOMETHING

I remember يتذكر *that day like it was yesterday though* بالرغم من *it was ten years ago. This is one of the proudest* الاكثر فخرا *moments in any child's life. That was when I was learning* أتعلم *to ride a bike* اقود الدراجة *.*

I had just turned five years old and my dad had been trying يحاول *to teach me how to ride* اقود *it. Firstly with the help of training wheels,* عجلات مساعدة للتدريب *but the most challenging* التحدي *part was riding without them.*

I was very happy and proud فخورة *to ride alone* وحدي *without any help. And when I was twelve, I decided* قرر *to join* يلتحق *the school cycle race.* سباق الدراجات في المدرسة

At the beginning, في البداية *I was frightened, but I decided* قرر *to go ahead.* اتقدم

I put on my helmet, وضعت الخوذة *my knee pads,* واقيات الركبة *and my elbow pads.* واقيات المرفق

I started the race, there were some boys بعض الطلاب *moving ahead* متقدمين *, but I did it. I won* فاز *the race* السباق *. It was one of the proudest moments in my life.*

Unit Eight Lesson Five P.91



Would you like to go out?

هل تحب ان نخرج ؟

Lesson 5 Activity Book P.139

للاطلاع

(A) 85 Listen to the conversations again and answer the questions. Then check your answers on Student's Book page 91.

استمع للمحادثة ثم اجب عن الاسئلة التالية

Conversation 1

1- *Why wasn't Rashid at the match last week?*

لماذا لم يكن راشد في المباراة الاسبوع الماضي ؟

Because he was studying for his physics exam.

2- *Why can't Rashid go to the beach today?* لماذا لم يذهب الى الساحل اليوم ؟

He had to go to the dentist.

3- *When is Yousif picking Rashid up?* متى اوصل يوسف راشد بالسيارة ؟

Tomorrow morning.

Conversation 2

1- *Why can't Kamal go to the beach tomorrow?*

لماذا لايستطيع كمال الذهاب الى البحر غدا ؟

He will be visiting his parents all day.

2- *What type of film are Yousif and Kamal going to see?*

اي نوع من الافلام سيشاهد يوسف وكمال ؟

A comedy كوميدي *.*

3- *Why doesn't Yousif accept Kamal's offer to pick him up?*

لماذا لم يوافق يوسف على ان يوصله كمال ؟

He might go to the library first.

Lesson 6 Test Activity Book P.140

(A) 86 Listen to an astronaut describing some of the problems of being in space. *Tick the two main points in the talk.*

ضع ✔ على النقطتين الرئيسيتين في المقابلة

للاطلاع

1- *Astronauts have to wear spacesuits outside the space station.* ✔

يجب على رجال الفضاء ان يرتدوا بدلة فضاء خارج المحطة الفضائية .

2- *Astronauts have to wear spacesuits inside the space station.* ☐

رواد الفضاء يرتدوا بدلات الفضاء داخل محطة الفضاء الدولية.

3- *Astronauts don't brush their teeth on a space station.* ☐

رواد الفضاء لا تنظفوا أسنانهم في المحطة الفضائية .

4- *Washing is difficult because water doesn't run downwards in space.* ✔

الغسل صعب في الفضاء لان الماء لا ينساب الى تحت.

B) 87 Listen again and complete these details.

للاطلاع

1- Equipment in a spacesuit: المعدات في الفضاء

a) a temperature منظم لدرجة الحرارة control because it can be very hot or cold outside the space station

b) Oxygen to allow the astronauts to breathe يتنفس .

c) a microphone and a headphone to allow astronauts to talk to each other

2- Astronauts use shampoo that doesn't have to be washed out of their hair.

3- They can brush فرشاة اسنان their teeth, but they have to clean the toothpaste off with a towel فوطة .

C) Now complete what Noor says when she reports her conversation with Mona.

للاطلاع



I asked Mona how she was. She said she was fine. She said she was at the Best Buy Computer shop with her mother. I asked her what they were doing there. She told me they had to buy a computer for her brother Sami . I asked her if she could buy me some computer paper She said she could . Then she said had hang up because her mother was in a hurry.

D) Write these sentences again in the passive.

مهم جدا

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية بصيغة المبني للمجهول

1- They write the newspaper in English and Arabic.
- The newspaper is written in English and Arabic.

2- We will send the package directly to your house.
- The package will be sent directly to your house.

3- Somebody stole my digital camera.
- My digital camera was stolen.

4- The ambulance is taking the woman to hospital for X-rays.
- The woman is being taken to hospital for X-ray by the ambulance.

5- Someone baked the cakes the day before the party.
- The cakes were baked the day before the party.



(E) Complete these exchanges. Use your own ideas to make offers, invitations and responses.

1 A: *I'm hot.*
  B: *Shall I turn up the air conditioning ?*
2 A: *I don't understand the homework.*
  B: *I'll help you.*
3 A: *Would you like to come to the museum with us ?*
  B: *I'd love to. Thank you for inviting me.*
4 A: *Would you like some tea ?*
  B: *No, thanks. I have to go. I'm in a hurry.*
5 A: *Shall I show you around the school?*
  B: *Thanks that would be nice.*
6 A: *I'll pick you up at six.*
  B: *Great!*
7 A: *Do you want to play football with us this afternoon?*
  B: *Sorry. I'm afraid . I can't . I have to look after my little sister.*

(F) Complete the sentences with words from the box. اكمل الجمل التالية

وبعد قليل a little later	لذلك as a result	بسبب because	ولكن but
بالرغم من although	مرة once	بينما while	ومع ذلك however

1- *Meera studied hard for her exam. As a result, she got a good mark.*
2- *Jameel lay down on his bed to read. A little later , he turned off the light and went to sleep.*
3- *Although she had a fever, Salwa decided to go to school.*
4- *It started to rain while we were walking home.*
5- *Once he had read the instructions, he knew what to do.*
6- *I'd love to come with you. However , I've got to stay home and help my father.*
7- *I like this computer because it's got a lot of memory.*
8- *Dana has a digital camera, but her sister doesn't.*

LITERATURE FOCUS

Where read literature? لماذا نقرأ الأدب

① **Before you read, try to answer the question.**

Do you read literature? Why / Why not?



We read literature because it is enjoyable ممتع *. It is a source* مصدر *of information* ممتع *. Through stories, novels* روايات *we can see the world* نرى العالم *from the perspective* وجهة نظر *of people who are different from us.*

② **Read the following well-known quotations carefully.**

اقرا الاقوال المشهورة التالية وافهم معناها

1 F.Scott Fitzgerald — سكوت فيتزجيرالد

'That is part of the beauty of all literature. انها قطعة من جمالية كل نتاج الادبيات.

You discover that your longings are universal longings,*

تكتشف بان مشاعر الاشواق الخاصة بك هي مشاعر شوق شاملة

that you're not lonely and isolated from anyone. You belong.'*

وانك لست وحيدا ولا منعزلا عن أي احد اخر ، بل تشعر بالانتماء.

2 Maya Angelou — مايا أنجلوا

'When I look back, I am impressed again with the life-giving power of literature.

عندما اعود الى الوراء ، ارى نفسي منبهرة مرة اخرى بقوة الادب التي تمنح الحياة

If I were a young person today, trying to gain a sense of myself in the world.

لو انني اليوم صغيرة في العمر احاول ان اكسب الاحساس بشخصي في هذا العالم

I would do that again by reading, just as I did when I was young.'

لكنت قد فعلت ذلك مجددا من خلال القراءة مثلما كنت افعل هذا وانا صغيرة.

3 Roald Dahl, in Matidla — رولد دال (ماتيلدا)

'The books transported her into new worlds and introduced her to amazing people who lived exciting lives.

تنتقل بها الكتب عبر عوالم جديدة لتعرفها على اناس مدهشين يعيشون حياة مثيرة.

She went on olden-day sailing ships with Joseph Conrad.*

وتمضي في أزمنة في سفن مبحرة مع جوزيف كونراد.

She went to Africa with Ernest Hemingway and to India with Rudyard Kipling.

تذهب الى افريقيا مع ايرنست هيمنغواي، والى الهند مع روديارد كيلنغ

She travelled all over the world while still sitting in her little room in an English village.

وتسافر الى شتى ارجاء العالم في الوقت الذي تجلس فيه في غرفتها الصغيرة في قرية انكليزية

4 Carl Sagan, in Cosmos – كارل ساغان (كوزموس)

'[When you read...] you're inside the mind of another person, maybe somebody dead for thousands of years.

عندما تقرأ ... تكون قد دخلت في عقل انسان اخر ، انسان ربما يكون قد مات قبل الالاف السنين.

Across the millennia an author is speaking clearly and silently inside your mind, directly to you.'*

عبر الالاف السنين تلك ، يتحدث المؤلف بصوت واضح وبصمت في داخل عقلك ، يتحدث اليك مباشرة.

5 C.S.Lewis – كارل سي. أس. لويس

'Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it.'

الادب يضيف الى الواقع ، وليس ان يصفه ببساطة.

6 Laurie Anderson – لوري أندرسون

'Literature is the safe and traditional vehicle through which generation* to the next.'*

الادب هو وسيلة التنقل الآمنة والتقليدية ، وعبرها نتعلم عن العالم ، ونطلع على القيم المتناقلة من جيل الى الجيل الذي يليه.

7 John Keats – جون كيتس

'A thing of beauty is a joy forever.' القطعة الجميلة تمنح المتعة الى الابد

Glossary مرادفات (المعاني- حفظ)

longings:	*strong feelings of wanting something ; hopes* امنيات
isolated:	*on your own ; far away from other people* منعزل
olden-day:	*from a time in the past* في الماضي
millennia:	*thousands of years* منذ الالاف السنين
vehicle :	*way , means of passing something on* طرق للتعبير
generation:	*stage in a family, e.g., from when children are born until they become adults.* جيل
empathize:	*understand another person's thoughts , feelings , experiences* يفهم مشاعر الاخرين
perspective:	*way of think about something* وجهة نظر
look beyond:	*see further than* يتطلع الى ما هو ابعد
limitations:	*limits , restrictions* تحديدات
transform:	*totally change* تحول / تغيير

③ **Read the statements below and try to match each quotation with one or more statements.** وصل الاقوال المشهورة بالعبارات

a) *There is new evidence* دليل *that people who read fiction* قصص *and poetry* شعر *are better at understanding* يفهم *other people. They find it easier to empathize** يتعاطف *with other people and view the world from their perspective** وجهة نظر

b) *Some people believe* يعتقد *that reading literature makes us clever* يجعلنا اذكى*. It gives us knowledge* معرفة*, but it also makes us think more deeply* يجعلنا نفكر بعمق*.*

c) *Reading poems, novels and short stories takes us out of ourselves. It makes us look beyond** يفهم ما وراء *the limitations** قيود *of our gender* جنس*, age* تحديد*, nationality* القومية*, Religion* الدين *, social status, etc.*

d) *Literature can change the way we think about life. It can transform** *our attitudes* اسلوبنا *and expectations* توقعاتنا *.*

e) *Reading literature brings us pleasure* يجلب المتعة *, even joy.*

1- c 2- b 3- a 4- d 5- c 6- c 7- e

What is poetry? ماهو الشعر؟

حفظ مهم

Meaning and ideas
المعنى والفكرة

The look of the words on the page
شكل الكلمات على الصفحة



The sound of the words
نغمة الكلمات

1- What is poetry? ما هو الشعر

– *Poetry is a special kind of literature* أدب *; it is a mixture* هو خليط *of meaning and ideas* المعنى والفكرة *, the sound of the words* نغمة الكلمات *and the look of the words on the page.*

– poems القصائد	– visual مرئي	– special خاص
– performed يمثل / يؤدي	– aspect الجانب	– rhythm وزن
– audience جمهور	– significant مهم	– rhyme قافية
– invention اختراع	– Old قديم	– obvious واضحة
– Printing الطباعة	– modern حديث	– Individual منفردة
– Press صحافة	– Beat دق	– Phrases عبارات

2- The look of the words on the page is not very important when poems **performed in front of an audience.**
شكل الكلمات في الورقة ليس مهم عندما تمثل القصيدة امام الجمهور

3- When has the look of the words on the page become so important?
متى اصبح شكل الكلمات على الورقة مهم.
- Since the invention of printing press. عند اختراع الطباعة

4- What makes poetry special in both old and modern poems?
ما الذي يجعل الشعر القديم والحديث شيء خاص
- The musical quality of the words نغمة الكلمات makes poetry special in old and modern poems.

5- Poems use rhyme القافية and rhythm الوزن which show the musical quality of the words. لبيان ايقاع الكلمات في الشعر

- look الشكل - analyze نحلل - sound الصوت - look out ننتبه
- affect يؤثر - poet الشاعر - understanding فهم - visual مرئي
- poem's meaning معنى القصيدة - musical موسيقي - qualities خاصة

6- Both the look الشكل and the sound الصوت affect يؤثر our understanding فهم of a poem meaning معنى القصيدة.

7- What are the most important tools of the poet?
ما هي اهم وسائل الشاعر في كتابة القصيدة ؟
They are imagery صورة في مخيلة القارىء , metaphor الاستعارة , personification التشخيص , word – sounds نغمة الكلمات and poetic form. الشكل الشعري

Imagery: مخيلة
An image is a picture created in the mind of the reader / listener by part of the poem.
A motif is an image that is repeated throughout a poem (or novel, play, etc.)

- image صورة
- created مخلوقة
- mind في عقل
- reader القارئ
- listener المستمع

- motif الموضوع
- repeated يكرر
- throughout خلال

- poem قصيدة
- novel رواية
- play مسرحية

1- What is the imagery (an image) ? ما هي الصورة ؟
- It is a picture created in the mind of the reader or the listener, by part of the poem. هي صورة تخلق في ذهن القارئ او السامع من خلال جزء من القصيدة

2- What is a motif ? ما هو الموضوع
- It is an image that is repeated throughout a poem (or novel , play, etc.) (أو الرواية، المسرحية) هو رمز (موضوع رئيسي) يتكرر من خلال القصيدة

Metapor: الاستعارة A metaphor compares two things that are not usually thought to be the same , e.g., My spirit is a bird.

A simile is a type of metaphor, which always uses comparing words 'like' or 'as' e.g, His mind is like an open book.

- metaphor	الاستعارة
- compares	تقارن
- thought	يعتقد
- the same	متماثل
- spirit	روح

- simile	التشبيه
- type	نوع
- uses	يستعمل
comparing words	كلمات مقارنة
open book	كتاب مفتوح

Personification: التشخيص Personification is when something is described as though it is alive often as though it is human, e.g., The flowers danced in the wind.

- Personification	التشخيص
- described	يوصف
- alive	كان حي

- though	يعتقد
- human	انسان

1- **What is metaphor? Giving an example?** ما هي الاستعارة؟ اعط مثل عنها

A metaphor is a figure give speech that compares two things that are not usually thought to be the same. هي مقارنة شيئين لايعتقد انهما متشابهان.

Example:. (My spirit is a bird). (كان روحي طير)

- (like/ as) تشبيه بدون استخدام كلمات مثل

2- **What is a simile? Give an example?** ما هو التشبيه ؟ اعط مثال

- Simile is a type of metaphor, which always uses comparing words "like" or "as" to compare things that are not usually the same.

هي نوع من انواع الاستعارة حيث تشبه شيئين غير متماثلين باستخدام كلمات مثل

Ex:. His mind is like an open book. عقله مثل كتاب مفتوح

3- **What is personification? Give an example?** ما هو التشخيص ؟ اعط مثال

- It is when something is described as if it is a live often as if it is human.

التشخيص هو ان تعطي صفة انسان للجماد او الحيوان

Ex:. (The flower danced in the wind) الوردة ترقص في الهواء

Word-sound: نغمة الكلمات Alliteration is when the same letter or sound is repeated at the beginning of, or within, several words within a phrase. We call this consonance, when consonants are repeated, assonance when vowels are repeated and sibilance when 'S' is repeated, creating a hissing sound. These can be quite hard for language-learners to spot, but sometimes they are clear, e.g., the snake slithers across the sands.

- alliteration	الجناس
- same letter	الحرف نفسه
- sound	صوت
- repeated	يكرر

- consonance	تكرار الحرف الصحيح
- assonance	تكرار حرف العلة
- sibilance	صفير
- hissing	المطلق صوتا

1- What is Alliteration? Give an example? ما هو الجناس؟ اذكر مثال

Alliteration is when the same letter or sound is repeated at the beginning of, or within, several words within a phrase.

هي تكرار حرف معين سواء في بداية او وسط الكلمة في عدة كلمات في القصيدة

Example:. The snake **S**lither**S** acro**SS** the **S**and**S**

(عندما تنزلق الافعى بين الرمال)

2- What is consonance? ما هو تكرار الحرف الصحيح

- *It is when consonants are repeated within a phrase.* تكرار الاحرف الصحيحة

3- What is assonance? ما هو تكرار حرف العلة

- *It is when vowel sounds are repeated within a phrase.* تكرار حرف العلة

4- What is sibilance ? (s) تكرار حرف

- *It is when the letter (s) is repeated within a phrase. Creating a hissing sound.* في المقطع الشعري

وهو تكرار حرف(s) والذي يخلق صوت (الهسهسة)

Poetic form: الشكل الشعري *There are many types of poetic form, in which poems follow a set structure of lines, stanzas (verses) and even beats within each line.*
*Examples are **the sonnet, the lyric, the epic.***
*Other poems are called **free verse**, because they do not follow one of these set patterns.*

- poetic form	الشكل الشعري
- lines	الاسطر (الابيات الشعرية)
- stanzas	موشحات
-	

- the sonnet	قصائد رباعية
- the lyric	شعر غنائي
- the epic	شعر ملحمي
- free verse	بيت من الشعر الحر

1- What is a poetic form ? ما هو الشكل الشعري

-It is a type of the poem, in which poems follow a set structure of lines, stanzas (verses) and even beats within each line.

وهو نوع من القصيدة الذي تنظم به القصيدة سواء كانت ابيات أو موشحات تسطر كأبيات

2- What are the types (example) of the poetic form?

ما هو انواع شكل القصيدة

*-They are the sonnets*قصائد رباعية *, the lyric*شعر غنائي*, and the epic*شعر ملحمي.

3- Why are some poems called free verse? لماذا يطلق على بعض القصائد اسم الشعر الحر؟

- *Some poems are called free verse because they don't follow one of the poetic forms set patterns.* لانه لاينظم على اساس احد الانواع السابقة

Alfred Lord Tennyson الفريد تينسون





Extract from The Lady of Shalott (1832) مقتبسة من قصيدة (السيدة شالوت)

On either side the river lie	-على ضفتي النهر تستلقي
Long fields of barley and of rye**	-حقول الشعير والذرة الممتدة
That clothe the wold* and meet the sky;*	-تلك التي تكسو التلال وتقابل السماء
And through the field the road runs by	-وعبر الحقول يمر طريق عبره الكثيرون
To many - towered Camelot ;	-اتجهوا الى كاميلوت
And up and down the people go ,	-يجيء الناس ويذهبون
Gazing where the lilies blow**	-محدقين حيث تزهر الزنابق
Round an island there below ,	-حول جزيرة هناك
The island of Shalott.	-جزيرة شالوت
*Willows * whiten aspens* quiver **	-أبيض الصفصاف وارتجفت أشجار الحور
*Little breezes dusk and shiver**	-اعتمت النسمات الصغيرة وارتجفت
Through the wave that runs forever	-عبر الموجة التي تجري الى الابد
By the island in the river	-قرب الجزيرة في النهر
Following down to Camelot.	-مدفقة نحو كاميلوت
Four grey walls , and four grey towers	-أربع جدران رمادية واربع ابراج رمادية
Overlook a space of flowers ,	-تشرف على فضاء الزهور
And the silent isle imbowers **	-وصمت الجزيرة يحيط
The lady of Shalott.	-السيدة شالوت

[...]

There she weaves by night and day*	-هناك تنسج في الليل والنهار
*A magic web * with colours gay**	-نسيج سحري بهيج الالوان
She has heard a whisper say ,	-سمعت همسة يقول
A curse is on her if stay	-لعنة ستحل عليها
To look down to Camelot .	-نظرت الى كاميلوت
She knows not what the curse may be*	-لم تعرف ماتكون هذه اللعنة
And so she weaveth steadily ,	-وكذلك استمرت تنسج بثبات
And a little care hath she ,	-وبعناية اكثر
The lady of Shalott.	-السيدة شالوت

Alfred Lord Tenntson

One of the most famous and well- loved Victoria Poets (Poets writing during the long reign of Queen Victoria).
Born 6th August 1809, in Lincolnshire, England.
The fourth of 12 children, in an unhappy family.
Showed an early talent for writing; at the age of 12, wrote a 6,000 - line epic poem.
Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
Famous poems include: in Memoriam, the Lady of Shalott , The charge o the Light Bridge.
Died in 1892 and was buried in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.

حياة الشاعر بشكل اسئلة واجوبة

1- *What was Tennyson ?* من هو تنيسون

هو واحد من اشهر الشعراء المحبوبين شعراء الملكة فكتوريا

– *He was one of the most famous and well-loved Victorian poets.*

2- *When and where was he born ?* متى واين ولد

– *He was born on 6th August 1809 , in England .*

3- *How many brothers and sisters did he have? Did he come from a happy family?*

– *He had eleven brothers and sisters, but he came from an unhappy family.* لديه ١١ اخا واخت، لكن جاء من عائلة غير سعيدة

4- *What did he show when he was 12? How?*

ماذا بدا عليه وهو في سن الثانية عشر من عمره ؟ وكيف ؟

– *He showed an early talent for writing, at the age of 12.* اظهر موهبة مبكرة الكتابة في سنة الثانية عشر

He wrote a 6000 - lines epic poem. كتب ٦٠٠٠ بيت من الشعر الملحمي

5- *Where was he educated? Where did he study?* اين تعلم ؟ وأين درس؟

– *He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.*

6- *What are his famous poems?* ما اشهر قصائده ؟

– *His famous poems include.* اشهر قصائده تتضمن

في ذكرى السيدة شالوت مهمة اللواء السريع

<u>In Memoriam</u>, <u>The Lady of Shalott</u>. <u>The charge of the Light Brigade</u>.

7- *When did he die and where was he buried ?* متى توفي واين دفن

– مات دفن دير ويست منستر

He died in 1892 and he was buried in poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.

Glossary : مرادفات (حفظ ـ معاني)

Barley and rye: حقول الشعير والذرة *types of grain. Similar to wheat or corn.*

clothe: تكسو *dress somebody or something*

wold: تلة / ارض *area of high , open land*

gazing: تحدق *looking*

blow: تزهر *old word for bloom, show flowers*

Willows, aspens: اشجار الحور والصفصاف *type of tree common in England.*

Quiver, dusk, and shiver: يرتجف *shake slightly, tremble*

Isle: جزيرة *old word for island.*

Imbowers : جزيرة *holds in a bower (a bower is a pretty are shaded by flowers or trees)*

weaves: ينسج *makes cloth, by crossing threads together.*

web: نسيج شبكة *pattern , like a spider's web*

gay: ملون *old word for bright, colourful.*

Curse : اللعنة *magic words that harm people .*

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اقرا القصيدة بصوت عالي . ماذا تلاحظ عن وزن القصيدة (ايقاع القصيدة) وما هو تاثيره؟

1- *Read the poem aloud. Read it to your partner. What do you notice about the rhyme the beat of the poem? What is the effect?*

– *Most of lines in the poem have light syllables in each two lines; the poet put the stress* تشديد *either in beginning* بداية *of the words or on the second syllables* المقطع الثاني *. And that what made the poem as musical as if you are listening to a beautiful song* . جعل القصيدة كاغنية جميلة

كيف وضعت القافية في القصيدة . هل اعجبك تاثير القافية ؟ لون الكلمات المقفاة في القصيدة.

2- *How is rhyme used in The Lady of Shalott? Use the different colours to highlight the words that rhyme. Do you like the effect of this rhyme scheme (pattern)?*

– *The poet made a big deal out of the rhyming* الشاعر اهتم كثيرا بالقافية *lines. The rhyme scheme made the poem like a song. The first four lines end with one sound, then the fifth line ends with another sound (Camelot). Then three lines end with another sound and the final line ends with a different sound "Shalott" and the same thing is repeated* يكرر *in each stanza* مقطع شعري *.*

3- *How many images of nature can you find?* ماهي صور الطبيعة التي يمكنك ايجادها في القصيدة

– *There are many images* صور *of nature* طبيعة *. The fields* حقول *of barley* شعير *and rye* ذرة *by the river, how the green areas meet the blue sky* السماء الزرقاء *and the beautiful island* جزيرة *in the river.*

4- *Try to describe the island of Shalott in your own word.* حاول وصف الجزيرة باسلوبك الخاص

– *The island of Shalott is surrounded* محاطة *by lilies* الزنابق *, the willow and the aspen tress* اشجار الصفصاف والحور *that grow* تنمو *on the river bank* ضفة النهر *.*

5- هذا جزء من القصيدة . هل يعجبك ان تقراها بالكامل *This is just an extract from the Lady of Shalott. Does it make you want to read the whole poem ?*

– *Yes , It does. I want to read the whole poem.*



– حينما تكونين في خريف العمر بشعرك الرمادي وعيناك تغرقان في النوم

When you are old and gray and full of sleep.
And nodding* by the fire, take down this book –قرب النار خذي هذا الكتاب
And slowly read, and dream of the soft look –واقرا به بتاني واحلمي بالنظرات الناعمة
التي كانت لعينيك ذات يوم وضلالها العميقة
Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep; –التي كانت لعينيك ذات يوم وضلالها العميقة
كم هم الذي احبوا لحظاتك المبهجة بالرفعة
How many loved your moments of glad grace* كم هم الذي احبوا لحظاتك المبهجة بالفرحة
And loved your beauty with love false or true. واحبوا جمالك واهتموا بك زيفا او حقيقة
But one man loved the pilgrim* soul* in you لكن رجل واحد ولع بالروح الزاهدة في اعماقك
And loved the sorrows* of your changing face ; وعشق الاحزان على ملامحك المتغيرة
And bending sown beside the glowing bars* منحنية بجانب القضبان المتقدة
Murmur*, a little sadly, how love fled* تمتمي بشيء من الحسرة ، كيف هرب الحب
And paced * upon the mountains overhead* وذراعه خطاه الجبال تلك
And his face amid* a crowd of stars. خافيا وجهه بين حشد من النجوم

Glossary : مرادفات

راسك يترنح من النعاس

Nodding : *Letting your head drop down , because you are sleepy.*

Glad grass: *Happiness and kindness* السعادة

pilgrim: *Traveler, someone looking for something* مسافرين

Soul: *A person's spirit, inner character* الروح

Sorrows : *Sadness* الحزن

Glowing bars: *Hot bars of the fire* القضبان الساخنة

Murmur: *Say very quietly.* يتمتم

Led: *Left quickly , ran away.* هرب

Paced: *Walk up and down many times* يجوب صعودا ونزولا

Overhead: *Above your head Above your head* على الجبين

Amid: *Among, in the middle of* في وسط / بين

W.B.Yeats حياة ييتس

One of the most influential poets in the English language, and probably the most famous poet (and playwright) of the 20th century.
Born 13th June 1865, in Dublin , Ireland.
The son of a well-known Irish painter, John Butler Yeats.
Became involved in Irish politics, arguing that Irish culture should be free from English control and influence.
Famous poems include: 'Easter 1916', 'The lake Isle of the Innisfree', Sailing to Byzantium'.
Died in 1939; was buried in France (at the beginning of the Second World War) and later re-buried in his homeland , Ireland.

حياة الشاعر بشكل اسئلة واجوبة:

1- *Who is Yeats ?* من هو ييتس

–Yeats is one of the most influential poets الشعراء المؤثرين *in English language. He is the most famous poet* شاعر مشهور *and playwright* كاتب مسرحيات *of the 20th century.*

2- *When and where was he born?* اين ومتى ولد ؟

– He was born on 13th of June 1865 in Dublin, Ireland.

3- What was his father? من هو والده ؟

– His father was a well-known مشهور Irish painter رسام , John Butler Yeats.

4- Was he involved in politics? How? هل له دور سياسي ؟
"What was he involved in ?"

– He was involved مشارك / معني in politics سياسة , arguing يجادل that Irish culture الثقافة الايرلندية should be free from English control تتحرر من السيطرة الانكليزية and influence ومن تاثيرها .

5- What are his famous poems? ما هي قصائده المشهورة ؟

– They are Easter عيد الفصح , the lake Isle of the Innisfree جزيرة في انسفري and Sailing to Byzantium الابحار الى بيزنطه .

5- When did he die? And where was he buried? متى توفي واين دفن

– He died in 1939, and he was buried دفن in France (at the beginning بداية of the Second World War الحرب العالمية الثانية), but later he was re-buried اعيد دفنه in his homeland وطنه Ireland.

1- **Read the poem aloud to your partner. What do you notice about the rhyme scheme? Highlight it with different colours, if it helps.**
وضح القافية في القصيدة بالالوان وماذا تلاحظ عن هذه القافية

– In each four lines (the first and the fourth rhyme). and (the second and the third rhyme). This gives the poem musical quality.

شكل القافية هو :[ABBA / CDDC / effe]
لاحظ / ان كل اربع ابيات حيث ان البيت الاول والاخير بصوت واحد والبيتين الوسطين بصوت واحد

2- **Discuss what image you have of the old man. What about the woman he loved?** وضح ماهي الصورة في مخيلتك عن الرجل العجوز وماذا عن المراة التي يحب ؟

– Here we have the image of the old man who told his woman (Who has become an old woman) that he is unlike other men, he loved her for her inside, he even loved her as her looks began to fade باهت , she lost تخسر her youth شباب and beauty جمال .

3- **Find one example of personification.** أوجد مثال عن التشخيص في القصيدة

1– (And hid his face amid a crowd of stars) وكانه يقول ان الحب خبأ وجهه بين النجوم

2– (How love fled) كيف هرب الحب

4- **Which do you think is the most powerful image in the poem? Why?**
ما هي اقوى صورة في القصيدة ؟ ولماذا ؟

– The poem is full of images such as "full of sleep" "nodding by the fire". I think the most powerful image is "soft look". It gives the poem calmness هدوء it makes the poem so smooth. ناعم

Ma'ruf al Rusafi

Sake of في سبيل الوطن Our Homeland

For the sake of Our Homeland

Isn't time to forget the hated we have for others اما ان ننسى من القوم اضغانا

So that on the basis of brotherhood we can build? فيُبنا على اسس الموخاة بنيان

Isn't it time to throw away weakness اما ان يرمى التخاذل جانبا

So that through cooperation our homeland will gain glory? فتكسب عزا بالتاخي اوطانا

We should we be enemies because of difference in religions علامَ التعادي لاختلاف ديانه

When enmity in religion is aggression?* وان التعادي في الدين عدوانا

What harm if cooperation is our religion? وما ضر لو كان التعاون ديننا

*Countries would then flourish * and all would be safe* فتعمر بلدان وتامن قطانا

*If patriotic * unity brings us together* اذا القوم عمتهم امور ثلاثة

So what is it to us if religions are many? لسان - واوطان - وبالله ايمانا

Language, homeland, and the belief in Allah,

What belief the sands in the way of brotherhood. فاي اعتقاد مانع من اخوة

Which is called for in the Bible and the Quran? بها قال انجيل كما قال قربان

For these two holy books were revealed by Allah كتابان ، لم ينزلهما الله ربنا

To his messengers only make man happy على سر له الا يسعد بها انسانا

He who comes forward in the name of religion ممن قام باسم الدين

to call for division يدعو مغرقا

Then his call is truly false فدعواه في اصل الدين بهتان

Should we suffer by order of religion انشقى بامر الدين وهو سعادة

When religion is happiness?

If so, then belief in such a religion is a fatal loss اذن فاتباع الدين ياقومي حسرانا

*But the ignorance * of the ignorant leads them astray,* ولكن جهل الجاهلين طحا بهم

Open to every unproved saying الى كل قول لم يؤيده برهان

And they roam in desolate* region of falsehood* فهامو بتيهاء الاباطيل كالذي

Like those who are possessed by Satan. تخبطه من شدة المس شيطانا

Glossary : مرادفات

enmity : *feeling of hated towards somebody* العداء
flourish : *to grow well ; to be healthy and happy* مزدهر
patriotic : *having or expressing great love of your country* وطني
ignorance : *a lack of knowledge or information about something* الجهل
roam : *to travel around without any definite aim or direction* تجول بلا هدف
desolate : *empty and without people* خاوية / جرداء / مهجور
possessed : *to be controlled by an evil spirit* تملكه

Lesson 4 Activity Book P.

1- **What is Ma'ruf al Rusafi ?**
– *He is a great Iraqi poet .*

2- **What is his full name ?**
– *His full name is Ma'ruf Abdul Ghani al Rusafi .*

3- **Where was he born and when?**
– *He was born in Baghdad in 1875.*

4- **What did he work ?**
– *He worked as a teacher most of his life.*

5- **Where is the statue that commemorated Al- Rusafi ?**
اين يقع التمثال الذي خلد ذكرى الشاعر الرصافي
– *It stands in the square facing the Martyr's Bridge.* جسر الشهداء

6- **What did he leave when he died ?**
– *He left many published works both in verse* قصائد *and prose* النثر .

7- **What brought Al-Rusafi a wild recognition as a poet ?**
ما الذي جلب له التميز كشاعر
– *His collection of poems in "Diwan al Rusafi" brought him a wild recognition as a poet .*

8- **Did he leave any works in prose ?** هل ترك اعمال نثرية
– *In prose he left many works on religion* دين , *women , sociology* علم الاجتماع , *philosophy* الفلسفة , *war* الحرب , *politics* سياسة *and history* التاريخ .

9- **When did he die ?**
– *He died on 16th March , 1945 .*

Lesson 4 Activity Book P.111

1- **Read the poem aloud to your partner. The poem features lots of questions. What effect does this have on the way you read and interpret it?**
اقرا القصيدة بصوت عالي من ملامح هذه القصيدة وجود الكثير من الاسئلة.
كيف تؤثر فيك حيث تقرا القصيدة
– *The questions give us time to pause* توقف *and think about each question as if the questions are solutions* حلول *to the bad conditions we live in.* الاوضاع السيئة التي نعيشها

2- Where are the main themes of the poem? ما هي الموضوعات الرئيسية في القصيدة؟
What message is the poet trying to convey? ما هي الرسالة التي حاول الشاعر ايصالها؟

- *Unity الوحدة , leaving hatred ترك الكراهية , love one another and build our country are themes of the poem. The poet tried to say that with unity and love we can build our country.*

3- Where is your response to for the sake of our Homeland'?
Will you remember this poem ? Explain your reasons.
ما هو انطباعك عن القصيدة ؟ هل ستتذكرها ؟ وضح السبب ؟

- *I liked it very much because the poet here is exactly about my country and the problems we suffer from.*

Nazik AL-Mala'ika
Love Song for Words
اغنية حب للكلمات

LOVE SONG FOR WORDS

Why do we fear words فيمَ نخشى الكلماتْ
when they have been rose-palmed hands , وهي أحيانًا أكُفٌّ من ورودِ
fragrant, passing gently over our cheeks,* بارداتِ العِطْرِ مرّتْ عذْبةً فوقَ خدودِ
and glasses of heartening wine* وهي أحيانًا كؤوسٌ من رحيقٍ مُنْعِشِ
sipped, one, by thirsty lips ? رشَفَتْها، ذاتَ صيفٍ، شَفةٌ في عَطَشِ
Why do we fear words فيم نخشى الكلماتْ
when among them are words like unseen bells, إنّ منها كلماتٍ هي أجراسٌ خفيّهْ
whose echo announces* in our troubled lives* رَجعُها يُعلِن من أعمارنا المنفعلاتْ
the coming of a period of enchanted dawn,* فترةً مسحورةَ الفجرِ سخيّهْ
drenched in love , and life ?* قَطَرَتْ حسّا وحبًّا وحياةْ
So why do we fear words? فلماذا نحنُ نخشى الكلماتْ

[...]

Why do we fear words? فيمَ نخشى الكلماتْ
If their thorns have once wounded* us,* إن تكنْ أشواكها بالأمسِ يومًا جرَحتْنا
then they have also wrapped their arms around our necks فلقد لفّتْ ذراعَيْها على أعناقنا
and shed their sweet scent* upon our desires ** وأراقتْ عِطْرَها الحُلوَ على أشواقنا
If their letters have pierced us* إن تكن أحرفُها قد وَخزَتْنا
and their face turned callously from us* وَلَوَتْ أعناقَها عنّا ولم تَعْطِفْ علينا

Then they have also left us with an oud in our hands*
فلكم أبقت وعودًا في يدينا

And tomorrow they will shower us with life. وغدًا تغمرُنا عِطرًا وورداً وحياةْ

So pour us two full glasses of words! آهِ فاملأ كأستَيْنا كلِماتْ

Tomorrow we will build ourselves a dream-nest of words,
في غدٍ نبني لنا عُشّ رؤًى من كلماتْ

High, with ivy trailing * from its letters.* سامقًا يعترش اللبلابُ في أحرُفِهِ

We will nourish its buds with poetry* سنُذيبُ الشّعْرَ في زُخْرُفِهِ

and water its flowers with words. وسنَروِي زهرَهُ بالكلماتْ

We will build a balcony for the timid* rose* وسنَبْني شُرْفةً للعطْرِ والوردِ الخجولِ

with pillars made of words ,* ولها أعمدةٌ من كلماتْ

and a cool hall flooded with deep shade ,* وممرًّا بارداً يسْبَحُ في ظلٍّ ظليلِ

Guarded by words.* حَرَسَتْهُ الكلماتْ

Our life we have dedicated as a prayer* عُمْرُنا نحنُ نذرناهُ صلاةْ

To whom will we pray ... but to words? فلمن سوف نصليها... لغير الكلماتْ

Nazik AL-Mala'ika حياة نازك الملائكة

> *A highly influential Iraqi poet , famous for being one of the first poets in Arabic to use free verse.*
> *Born 23rd August 1923, in Baghdad.*
> *The daughter of parents who were also poets.*
> *Taught as a professor in several universities, including Baghdad, Basra and Kuwait.*
> *Worked and political freedom.*
> *Famous prayer and Revolution', 'Revolt Against the Sun'.*
> *Died and was buried in Cairo in 2007.*

حياة الشاعرة بشكل اسئلة واجوبة :

1- *Who was Nazik AL-Mala'ika ?* من هو نازك الملائكة

– *She was a highly influential Iraqi poet. She is famous for being one of the first poets in Arabic to use free verse.*
هي من الشعراء العراقيين المؤثرين في الشعر وهي مشهورة بانها من أوائل من كتب في الشعر الحر

2- *When and where was she born?* اين ومتى ولدت ؟

– *She was born on 23rd of August 1923 in Baghdad.*

3- *What were her parents ?* ماذا كان والديها

– *Her parents were poets.* شعراء

4- What did she work? ماذا عملت

– She taught درست as a professor بروفسفور in several عدة universities جامعات , including تضمنت Baghdad, Basra, and Kuwait.

5- Was she involved in politics ? هل كان لها دور سياسي

– She worked hard to promote تشجع women's right حقوق المراة and political freedom التحرر السياسي .

6- What are her famous poems? ما هي اشهر قصائدها

– They are [Cholera الكوليرا] , [For prayer and Revolution للصلاة والثورة], [Revolt against the Sun ثورة ضد الشمس]

7- When did she die? Where was she buried ? متى ماتت ؛ وأين دفنت

– She died in 2007. She was buried in Cairo.

Glossary : مرادفات

fragrant : perfumed, nice-smelling عطر

heartening: encouraging , making you feel happier يسعد

echo: sound that is reflected back to you الصوت الراجع

announces: says, introduces تعلن

enchanted: magic, beautiful جميل

drenched : soaked, made completely wet يبلل

thorns : small, sharp, pointed parts of a plant اشواك

wounded: hurt, injured يصاب

shed: dropped سكب

scent: smell, perfume عطر

desires: hopes, wants امل

pierced : made a small hole in يثقب

callously: in a cruel, unfeeling way بقسوة

oud: musical instrument, played mainly in the middle east العود

ivy : climbing plant with dark, shiny leaves اللبلاب

irailing : hanging down متدلي

nourish: feed يطعم

balcony: an outside platform from an upper room in a building الشرفة

timid: shy , nervous خجول / متوتر

pillars: tall round stones used to support a building دعامة

flooded : covered by مغطى

guarded: protect يحمي

dedicated : given our time and effort to يخصص

Lesson 4 Activity Book P.

1- ***Read the poem aloud to your partner. Which lines do you think sound most song- like, most musical? Why do you think that is?***
اقرا القصيدة وقرر أي الابيات يشبه الاغنية (موسيقى) ولماذا؟

- *I think [slipped, one summer, by thirsty lips] is the most musical line and that is because of the hissing sound.*

2- ***What question is repeated in 'Love Song for Word'? What is the effect of this repetition?***
ما هو السؤال الذي تكرر في القصيدة ؟ وما تاثير هذا التكرار ؟

- *"Why do we fear words"*
I think the repetition of this line helps to stress on the main motif للتركيز على الموضوع الرئيسي *(loving words) and also it gives the poem a musical quality.*

3- ***Find as many examples of personification as you can.***
اوجد امثلة التشخيص في القصيدة

- *1- "Rose- palmed hands"* للكلمات كفوف وللورود ايضا
2- "In their throns have once wounded us" للكلمات ذراع
3- "Their face turned callously" للكلمات وجوه
4- "The timid rose" الورد الخجول

4- ***Find one example of sibilance. What effect does it have on the way you read the line?***
اوجد مثال يوضح صوت الهسهسة (تكرار صوت س) وما هو تاثيره عند قراءة القصيدة ؟

- *[Sipped, one Summer, by thirSty lipS] this sound gives a musical quality* موسيقى *to the poem.*

5- ***This is free verse, but does that mean there is no rhyme in the poem?*** هذه هي قصيدة شعر حر. هل هذا يعني انه لا يوجد فيه قافية ؟

- *Yes, the free verse doesn't have rhyme .* نعم الشعر الحر ليس فيه قافية

5- ***What do you think of the poem's final question? Can you answer it?*** ما هو رايك في السؤال الاخير من القصيدة ؟ هل يمكن ان تجيبه ؟

- *She believes that nothing but words that deserve prayers.*
لا شيء غير الكلمات يستحق التقديس. (وجهة نظرها)